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REGULAR AUCTION SALE

OF

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Wednesday, Aug. 6, at 9 1-2 a. m.

J. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

ROOMS, BOWEN'S BLOCK,

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ONSTABLE SALE.

6th Day of August, 1873,

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1873. NUMBER 351.

GIFT CONCERT.

Grandest Scheme Ever Known.

Fourth Grand Gift Concert

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

12,000 Cash Gifts, $1,500,000.

Every Fifth Ticket Draws a Gift.

$250,000 for $50.

The Fourth Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky will take place in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky.,

Wednesday, December 3, 1873.

Only sixty thousand tickets will be sold, and one-half of these are intended for the European market, thus leaving only 30,000 for sale in the United States, where 100,000 were disposed of for the Third Concert. The tickets are divided into ten coupons, or parts, and have on their back the Scheme, with a full explanation of the mode of drawing.

At this Concert, which will be the grandest musical display ever witnessed in this country, the unprecedented sum of

$1,500,000,

Divided into 12,000 cash gifts, will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders. The numbers of the tickets to be drawn from one wheel by blind children, and the gifts from another.

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		17,500
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts,	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts,	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts,	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts,	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts,	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	550,000

Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL CASH, amounting to............$1,500,000

The distribution will be positive whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold—all unsold tickets being destroyed, as at the First and Second Concerts, and not represented in the drawing.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $50.00; Halves, $25.00; Tenths, or each coupon, $5.00; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500.00; 22½ Tickets for $1,000.00; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000.00; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000.00. No discount on less than $500.00 worth of Tickets at a time.

The unparalleled success of the Third Gift Concert, as well as the satisfaction given by the First and Second, makes it only necessary to announce the Fourth to insure the prompt sale of every ticket. The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted in all its details like the Third, and full particulars may be learned from circulars, which will be sent free from this office to all who may apply for them.

Tickets now ready for sale, and all orders accompanied by the money promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Publ. Libr. Ky. and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

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INSURANCE

ASSOCIATION,

OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CASH CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000
CASH ASSETS, - - 1,800,000

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TEALL & FISHER,

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Col. THEO. HYATT, the President, will be at the Sherman House to-day (Wednesday), at 10 a. m., and will be happy to see patrons and others on official business.

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JOHN A. FRANCIS & CO.,
151 LaSalle-st.

Sugar-Cured Hams.

I have a stock of choice Winter-cured Canvased Hams. Quality guaranteed. Wholesale and retail orders solicited.
THOS. O. BARTER,
326 Grove-st., Chicago.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented; needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address,
SECOMB & CO.,
157 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

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To borrow $2,500 or $3,000 on good mining property. Collaterals given. Principals only address N 72, Tribune office, for five days.

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UPRIGHT HANDLE DUST PAN.

The best thing of the kind ever invented. Saves the trouble of stooping to get up the dust. For sale at
WHEELER'S HARDWARE STORE,
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DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of F. J. Weidinger & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
[Signed]
F. J. WEIDINGER.
H. G. NUSCHELER.

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FINE WATCHES,

We have the largest assortment of Fine Watches in the West, which we are selling at remarkably low prices. We have just received another large invoice of GOLD GUARD CHAINS.

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STATE & MONROE-STS.

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Banking Association.

THIS BANK

HAS REMOVED,

NOW OCCUPYING

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And is prepared to receive and treat liberally the accounts of Banks and Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers, Traders, and others.

Interest allowed on accounts by special arrangement.

J. V. CLARKE, President.
HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier.
CHICAGO, August 5, 1873.

BURKITT, SUTTON & STANLEY

Have REMOVED their Retail Store to

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Where they will keep on hand a full stock of

Worsteds, Yarns, Hosiery,

And FANCY GOODS.

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POPE & DAVIS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Where they were located previous to the Great Fire.

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MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Special conclave of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the R. E. order. By order of the E. C.
J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

Masonic.

Chicago Council, No. 4, R. S. & S. E. M. M. Regular Assembly this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Masonic Temple, Halsted-st., corner Randolph, for business. By order of the T. I. G. M.
E. N. TUCKER, Recorder.

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C. H. LANE, Western Chain Works, 54 N. Franklin-st.
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Will, on the basis of previous sales, soon be absorbed. These Bonds are receivable in payment for the Company's land at 1.10; are the obligation of a strong corporation; a 1st mortgage on the road and its earnings (nearly 600 miles now completed), and, in addition, are secured by over 50,000,000 acres of valuable land, or 80 acres to each $100 bond.

The land sales have thus far averaged nearly $6 per acre.

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SHIRTS!

From HARRIS & COBB,
171 South Clark-st.

POLITICAL.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention at Columbus To-Day.

Most of the Delegates Want a Straight Democratic Ticket Nominated.

No Countenance to Be Given to the Liberal and Allen County Movement.

The Hon. Wm. Allen the Probable Candidate for Governor.

Convention of the Republicans of McLean County--Their Platform and Ticket --Other Political News.

Probable Course of the Ohio Democratic Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 5.—Unless the auguries of the gathering here up to this hour (9 p. m.) should fail of fulfillment, the Convention of the Democracy of Ohio to be held here to-morrow will be the most memorable in some respects ever held in any State. All over the State the graves have given up their dead. The Gabriel of July 30 has aroused men who have not been heard of here in many years. The result immediately apparent here to-night, on a first glance around, is a general inclination to throw the State over to the Republican party with a whereas, rather than to give the slightest aid and comfort to the People's party. The majority of the delegates here now seem to have come with the determination of kicking against the movement of the 30th rather than of doing anything to reflect credit upon or secure success to their party. The feeling is one of vindictiveness because of something that has been done, rather than of determination to do something and hope for the success of that something.

There was talk early in the day of a straight ticket, to completely ignore that of the 30th. That talk has grown with the hours, until it has become the one idea of the delegations here now. Early in the day, there was talk of such a man as John McSweeny, of Wooster, for Governor, and now, since the old Bourbons of fifty years' standing have come in, the die bears a name raked up from the far past, of William Allen, of Ross County, once brilliant in the Senate of the United States. As it looks now, Mr. Allen will be nominated to-morrow for Governor.

Samuel Fenton, Carey's chances for the first place having faded into a mere nothing, that gentleman's few friends are urging him now for Lieutenant-Governor.

L. D. Campbell, of Butler County, was spoken of by a few as a possible candidate for Governor, but his name seems to have been dropped.

There is a singular paucity of candidates for other places. None are talked about as yet, save Wallace, of Clark County, for Attorney-General.

There are a few delegates here who have some hope that the delegates yet to come to-night and to-morrow may make a reactionary movement, but it is decidedly a forlorn hope, I judge. There are not a score here thus far, and they lack a leader. The apparently overwhelming determination in favor of the straight and unterrified thing seems to intimidate them.

A meeting of the Hamilton County delegation, from Cincinnati and its suburbs, was held to-night. There were twenty-nine out of forty-six delegates present. With a few exceptions the delegation favored a stright ticket. Binding action was postponed, to await the arrival of the delegates.

[To the Associated Press.]

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 5.—The indications are that the Straightout Democratic Convention to-morrow will be a very large and earnest one. There has been no convention here for years that has shown so many Democratic wheel-horses as are now here. Early in the day there might have been a few who hoped for aid and comfort for the nominees of the People's Convention held last week, but a talk with the delegates put this out of the question. There is a most persistent determination to ignore and do all that is possible to wipe out all connected with the convention of last week. Wm. Allen, of Ross; Lewis D. Campbell, of Butler; John McSweeny, of Wooster; and S. F. Carey, of Hamilton, have been talked of for Governor; but all are now out of the way except Allen, and he will be nominated to head the ticket to-morrow by acclamation. The party leaders have assurances that Allen will accept if the nomination is unanimous. There is little talk of candidates for subordinate offices; but, if they will accept, it is quite probable that either McSweeny or Carey will be nominated Lieutenant-Governor.

McLean County Republicans Nominate County Officers—The Resolutions.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 5.—The Republicans of McLean County assembled in delegate convention this afternoon, in Durley Hall, and elected the Hon. B. F. Funk permanent Chairman, George B. Okeson, of Lexington, and J. E. Jewett, of Randolph, as Secretaries. The Hon. R. M. Benjamin was nominated for County Judge on the first ballot, as was Joseph Dennison, the present incumbent, for Treasurer. On the nineteenth ballot, Reuben D. Davis, of Bloomington, was nominated for County Clerk. John Hult, the present incumbent, was nominated for School Superintendent by acclamation. The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

We, the Republicans of McLean County, in Convention assembled, while pledging ourselves anew to the great principles of universal freedom and equal human rights, with which the Republican party has triumphed in the past, and which it has permanently incorporated in the Government, State and National, do hereby resolve that the Republican party continues to be the party of progress and reform; that it meets boldly new questions as they arise, in the spirit of devotion to the rights of the people, irrespective of class or condition, and that it demands impartially the correction and punishment of all errors and abuses in the administration of the Government.

Second—That as the Republican party has ever been the friend of the oppressed, securing freedom to the slave, giving a home to the landless, obtaining from European countries a recognition of citizenship here for adopted citizens, it now greets with a hearty sympathy and extended hand to help every just and proper effort to secure to agriculture and labor their due influence and rights.

Third—That in our opinion the control of rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on canals, railroads, and other public highways as the public welfare may demand, is a Legislative duty, the permanent suspension or abandonment of which is wholly beyond the constitutional competency of any legislative body.

Fourth—That the producing, commercial, and industrial interests of the country should have the best and cheapest modes of transportation possible, and, while actual capital invested in such means of transit, whether by railway or otherwise, should be permitted the right of reasonable remuneration, all abuses in their management, excessive rates, unjust or oppressive discriminations against localities, persons, or interests, should be corrected by law, and the people protected from such wrongs and from all improper and arbitrary use of the growing power of railway and other corporations.

Fifth—That we heartily applaud the active measures of the late Congress in ferreting out and exposing corruption. We have seen with profound regret in the developments made thereby evidence of political and official corruption, and the abuse of responsible positions by men of all political parties to further personal ends, and we demand pure official conduct, and the punishment of unfaithful public men who, having betrayed the confidence freely extended to them, should not be shielded from the disgrace of their acts by partisanship of ours, and we denounce all Credit Mobilier and Congressional-back-pay transactions whatever be their form.

Sixth—That, in full accord with the sentiment of the recent Republican State Convention of Iowa, we insist that, to secure purity and ability in official administrations, every good man should feel bound to participate in politics, and that, to put an end to the practice of unworthy persons forcing their election by securing a party nomination, it is the duty of every Republican to oppose the election of a bad or incompetent man, whether he be a candidate on our own or any other ticket.

Seventh—That all the members from McLean County in the Legislature of this State—Hons. John Cusey, John Cassady, A. E. Stewart, and Thomas P. Rogers—receive our approval for their unanimity of action, irrespective of party association, upon the questions pertaining to canal and river improvements, and to legislation for the prevention and punishment of extortion and unjust discrimination on the part of railroad corporations.

The Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 5.—It is possible that Burns, Republican, has been elected to the State Senate for the Lebanon District, otherwise the Democratic majorities have been generally sustained.

The *Courier-Journal's* special from Lexington says Goodell, Republican, has a majority of 200 for the State Senate, but in one precinct the negroes took forcible possession of the polls, and the judges refuse to sign the poll-books. The vote of this precinct will probably be thrown out, and Wooldridge, Democrat, will then have a majority.

THE ERIE.

Important Suits to Be Brought Against the Company.

An Effort to Be Made to Throw the Company Into Bankruptcy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Three suits are about to be brought against the Erie Railway Company. It is impossible as yet to tell whether the movements are simply to depress stock, depose the present administration, or to throw the road into bankruptcy. Jay Gould, who is bearing stocks, among them Erie, in which he is heavily involved, denies any connection with them; but it is very certain that within a few days his counsel, David Dudley Field and ex-Judge Fullerton, have been associated with others in the case. Some weeks ago Gould and Fullerton jointly attempted to depress Pacific Mail in the same way by rumors of a suit, and endeavored to get the *Tribune* of this city to publish the facts as furnished to one of the reporters. The *Tribune*, on investigating the statement, found it untrue in one important particular, and declined to publish any part of it. The next day the *Times* was induced to publish the story, and Pacific Mail fell for a day or two, but finally recovered. The connection of Fullerton and Field with the present suits gives currency to the report that it is an attempt of Gould to depress stocks. The rumors of these impending suits have agitated certain circles in Wall street for days, and generally been accepted as an indication that the road was about to enter on another era of bitter and prolonged litigation. The opinion that the suits are leveled at the present administration is based on the character of the first two suits. One of these is in the name of a large holder of preferred stock, who alleges that he was injured by the violation of official trust of the Company in issuing bonds, the proceeds of which had been applied to the payment of a dividend on common stock. The preferred stockholder declares that this was illegal, inasmuch as the preferred stock was entitled to an annual dividend of 7 per cent, to be paid before any dividend on the common stock could be paid. The holder of common stock, who sues, is associated with the bondholder of a railroad, a portion of whose securities are guaranteed by the Erie, and has the same design of declaring the acts of the present Directors illegal. The third suit, and most important, is intended to throw the Erie Company into bankruptcy, it is believed. It is asserted by some that this is really instigated in the interest of James McHenry and the Atlantic & Great Western. McHenry is on his way here and due in a short time. The suit is to be a formal demand to declare the Company bankrupt for non-payment of interest on the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad bonds, which Erie guaranteed. The Boston, Hartford & Erie was organized for the purpose of opening a through railroad from Boston to the Hudson River. According to allegations in the complaint, the proprietors of the Boston, Hartford & Erie determined to build the road, and make the Erie pay as much as possible for its construction. With this object in view, John S. Eldridge, then President and principal promoter of the Boston, Hartford & Erie, with the aid of confederates in the Board of Directors of the Erie, secured stock and proxies enough to control the annual election of the latter corporation. Upon the organization of his Board, Eldridge was elected President of the Erie; Alexander S. Diven, Vice-President; and Daniel Drew, Treasurer. The first act of this Directory was to ratify the contract between the Erie and Boston, Hartford & Erie, whereby the former was to guarantee $5,000,000 of 7 per cent first mortgage bonds to the latter corporation. The interest on these bonds was paid for a short time by the Erie, but the payments were finally stopped, and have never been resumed. The financial affairs of the Boston, Hartford & Erie grew rapidly bad, until the stock is now selling at 3 to 4 cents on the dollar. Frederick A. Lane finally became President, and at last gave it up in disgust, and, as a last blow at the road, had his office-man, one John Rooney, elected its President. This pseudo President, on being interrogated to-day, said that the suit to throw Erie into bankruptcy was to be brought in good faith, but it is not generally supposed that he knows anything of what is going on in the matter. A lawyer named A. S. Vanderpool has been retained. He is the law-partner of A. Oakey Hall.

A *Tribune* reporter who called on Vanderpool was told by him evasively that he had heard of such suits, but he declined to give any information about them, but added that when brought they would be for his clients, and in good faith.

S. L. M. Barlow, counsel for the Erie Company, said that he knew nothing of the proposed suits with the exception of the preferred suit which had been agitated for six months past, and was simply absurd. He characterized the projected suits as stock-jobbing movements, for the purpose of depressing the stock. Efforts to ascertain the names of the principals in the several suits have failed.

FIRES.

Terrific Oil Explosion on Long Island—Three Men Killed and Much Property Destroyed—Fires Elsewhere.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon Long Island City was shaken as though by an earthquake, by the explosion of two tank-boats lying opposite to Rockefellow's Long Island City Oil-Works. In less than three minutes flames had communicated to the material stored in the yards and three square blocks were enveloped in flames. The intense heat thrown out by the highly inflammable material would not admit the firemen to approach within a block and a half of the scene, while the thick smoke was insupportably suffocating at a greater distance. Capt. Meyers, of one of the tank-boats, and a number of others were killed by the explosion, and a great number of boatmen near the scene were compelled to jump into the river in order to escape roasting alive. The Long Island City Oil Works, Standard Oil Works, Lowenstein's varnish factory, and other buildings were destroyed. The fire is still burning to-night. Loss not yet ascertained.

The *Tribune* says the fire was caused by Capt. Myers, of the oil barge lying alongside of the pier adjoining the Standard Oil Works, owned by Rockafeller & Co., at Hunter's Point, lighting his pipe, whereupon the vapor from the oil communicated with the flame. The barge was shattered and set on fire, the unfortunate smoker killed, and his body burned to a crisp. The flames rapidly extended to a large quantity of oil in barrels piled under the sheds on the pier. About 15,000 barrels of refined oil belonging to Rockafeller, Bostwick & Co. and others were burned, with the sheds and other material and five barges, involving a loss in the aggregate of $200,000, most of which is covered by insurance.

At first it was reported that the works of the Long Island Company had been destroyed. The works were in imminent danger, but were saved by a fortunate change of wind.

After the flames had somewhat subsided, the charred remains of Capt. Meyer were found in a corner of the barge. Two deck-hands, named Williams and Henderson, are missing.

The insurance is mostly in Eastern and foreign companies.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 5.—A fire in Ogden this morning destroyed seven buildings, with a loss of $12,000. The Zion Co-operative Institution lost $25,000, partially insured.

FOREIGN.

The British Parliament Prorogued.

Queen Victoria's Address---Felicitations on the Renewal of the French Commercial Treaty.

The East African Slave Trade Suppressed---Taxation Reduced---English Trade and Manufactures Not So Bad as They Might Be.

Nancy Evacuated by the Germans---The French Resume Possession.

Thiers Does Not Believe that the Orleanists and Bourbons Will Unite.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Queen's speech, which was read by royal commission, is as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen:

I am now released from the necessity of calling upon you for the further prosecution of your arduous occupations. In bidding you farewell for the recess, I make it my first duty to thank you for the loyal promptitude with which you have made further provision for my son, the Duke of Edinburgh, on the occasion of the approaching marriage. This marriage will, I trust, form a new tie of amity between the two empires.

The best relations continue to subsist between myself and foreign powers. I am able to announce the successful termination of the mission to Zanzibar. Treaties have been concluded with the Sultan of Muscat and other native powers, which will provide means for the more effectual repression of the slave trade on the East coast of Africa. I have been enabled to bring to a satisfactory issue commercial negotiations with France in which my Government has been for some time engaged. Under provisions of the instrument, signed on the 23d of July, and awaiting ratification, the treaties of 1860 were again put in force, with a comprehensive engagement contracted between the two countries for mutual treatment on the footing of the most favored nation, and the differential tax on shipping under the British flag is removed.

There are separate provisions in the treaty for the adjustment of the question of duties on mineral oils, and for the general relief and extension of trade. I have likewise concluded treaties on extradition with Italy, Denmark, Sweden, and Brazil. The ratifications of the treaties with the two last-named powers have not yet been exchanged, but I anticipate no difficulty in this final step. I am engaged in negotiations for agreements of a similar character with other States, both in Europe and beyond. I am still occupied in giving effect to those claims in the Treaty of Washington which relate to British claims against the United States, and to the interests of my possessions in North America.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I am very sensible of the liberality with which you have provided for the various charges of the State, and likewise enabled me promptly to meet the obligations imposed upon me by the award of the arbitrations at Geneva during the past year.

My Lords and Gentlemen: I have observed with satisfaction the progress you have been enabled to make in the remission of public burdens by reducing both the sugar duties and income tax to points lower than any at which they previously stood. The establishment of the Supreme Court of Judicature, by which the record of your proceedings has been distinguished, will be found, I hope, to confer corresponding benefits on the country in a more cheap, certain, expeditious and effectual administration of justice. The acts for the amendment of the Education act of 1870, and of the Endowed School act of 1869, will, as I trust, tend to accelerate the attainment of solid national advantages through the extension of education in the middle and most numerous classes of the community. The act relating to the regulation of railways and canals promises to conduce to a more harmonious working of the railway system of the country.

I have with pleasure assented to the act relating to merchant-shipping, from which, and from the labors of the Commission recently appointed, I hope for a diminution of the risks to which the seafaring population are exposed.

The revenue has up to this time fully answered expectations, and although activity in trade in some of its branches may have been somewhat restrained by a variety of causes, the general condition of the people continues to exhibit evidences of improvement.

These and all mercies of Divine Providence will, I trust, find suitable acknowledgments alike in our works and hearts.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The betrothal of Prince Arthur, of England, to the Princess Thyra, of Denmark, is announced.

From the Saturday Review.

The English Government will shortly be asked to renew for a limited time the French commercial treaty of 1860; and there will probably be little hesitation in acceding to the request, with or without conditions. The Government of Marshal MacMahon is happily relieved from the necessity of humoring the strange economic prejudices of M. Thiers. The country and the majority of the Assembly had already been inclined to a more liberal policy; and almost all parties will welcome the opportunity of escaping from a complication of recent embarrassments. When the English Government, after long hesitation, agreed to form a new commercial treaty, M. Thiers applied to the Powers which have unexpired treaties with France to concur in anticipating the term for which they still remain in force. The request was in every case met by a courteous refusal, so that it became impossible for the French Government to impose the taxes which had furnished a motive for commencing the return to a protective tariff. The tax on raw materials produced an utterly insignificant contribution to the revenue, and the only result of a laborious negotiation was to place a wanton impediment in the way of commercial intercourse with England. It may now be considered fortunate that Lord Granville and his colleagues carried conciliation almost to an extreme. It was understood that there had been some difference of opinion in the English Cabinet, and it was only after a delay which indicated a wholesome indifference to the commercial treaty that the question of modification was finally entertained. A stern refusal of concession, though it might have been consistent with the orthodox economic doctrine, would have furnished M. Thiers with an excuse for the failure of his policy, and it would certainly have caused irritation in France. The effect of the agreement to form a new treaty was to make the French Government exclusively responsible for all the difficulties which have since occurred. M. Chevalier and other ardent advocates of free-trade complained that the English Government was losing the opportunity of giving the French a useful lesson in economic science, but the instruction which is derived from practical experience is generally the most impressive and the most lasting. No national jealousy has disturbed the gradual conversion to sound doctrines of the large part of the French community which has hitherto wavered between the opposite systems.

It is now generally admitted that commercial treaties are only defensible as provisional arrangements while one or both of the parties are passing through an experimental process of education. The Treaty of 1860 was a contrivance by which Napoleon III. supplied one of the few defects in the Imperial prerogative. At that time, notwithstanding the general docility of the legislative body, even the power of the Government would have been insufficient to pass a liberal tariff; and the Emperor could, therefore, only accomplish his enlightened purpose by embodying his innovations in a treaty. A fictitious contract was accordingly made, by which England, in return for a reduction of French customs duties, affected to make corresponding sacrifices, which were, in fact, additional benefits to herself. The consumer was, according to the old fashion, treated as a public enemy, or, at the best, as a mere dependent on the producer. It was agreed that claret should become cheaper in England, as a set-off against the increased cheapness of cotton yarns in France. Mr. Cobden ... not having driven ... perhaps liable to the charge of ... countries, a sufficiently the advantage of both felt unbounded confidence bargain; but he elytizing qualities of ... the prosoon as it was tested in practice. His ... as although it was too sanguine, has been to a certain extent justified by the result. Before the fall of the Empire, indeed, the Opposition, under the guidance of M. Thiers, had obtained from the Government a kind of promise that the treaty should be denounced and remodeled at the expiration of the appointed time. On the accession of M. Thiers to power, the Protectionist party seemed to have become dominant; but after all the French nation is now contented with the partial liberality of the Treaty of 1860. The duties on almost all English products are unreasonably high, but there is no longer, even on the part of M. Thiers, any demand for prohibition. It may be assumed that the supporters of the treaty confine their attention to the French tariff, for it is well understood in France, as well as in England, that there is no question of increasing customs duties in England. Traders are probably beginning to understand that the encouragement of imports tends to increase the demand for exported commodities.

The chief oversight committed by Mr. Cobden has been corrected in the treaty lately concluded; and it will be proper in any impending negotiation to secure the continuance of a concession which was considered equitable by M. Thiers himself. The most-favored-nation clause was only one of the articles of the Treaty of 1860, and consequently it lapsed with the instrument in which it was contained. But for the omission to insist on perpetual equality of treatment with other countries, it would have been impossible for the French Government to impose a distinctive duty on English vessels; and the benefit of the treaties with Continental States would have been secured to England. By the treaty now in force the right to profit by concessions made to other nations is made independent of the continuance of the special arrangement; and a partial exception which was allowed by the English negotiators to remain in the treaty is in itself a recognition of the principle of equality. It is probable that hereafter most-favored-nation clauses will be inoperative or unnecessary. The barbarous practice of higgling for special immunities is becoming obsolete, and the equality which has been hitherto secured by covenants may become a part of the common law of nations. Commercial treaties also will disappear as soon as the simple truth that buying is correlative with selling has been universally accepted. In the meantime, the provisions of commercial treaties ought to be just and reasonable; and if the English Government is willing to accommodate a friendly neighbor by concluding an unnecessary bargain, the perpetuity of a right to the treatment accorded to the most favored nation may well be a condition of the treaty. The delusion that English manufacturers or merchants attach great importance to the Treaty of 1860 has happily been dispelled. The French Government, though it abandons the attitude assumed by M. Thiers, is still asking rather than granting a favor; and comparative indifference to the success of a negotiation affords a legitimate advantage to a diplomatist. It may be presumed that, even in default of a treaty, the French Government would recommend to the Assembly the tariff of 1860.

The proposed renewal of the treaty fortunately applies only to a limited period. The latest of the Continental treaties with France will expire in 1876, and the French Government naturally desires that the whole question of commercial policy shall be considered at a time when legislation will be unfettered by obligation to foreign States. No objection will be raised on the part of England to a continuance for three years of restrictions which have been endured with patience since the first conclusion of the treaty, but ... which, in theory at least, hamper the action of Parliament. Although the best economists are opposed to the plan of levying an export duty on coal, much dissatisfaction might arise, in a time of scarcity and dearth, if a popular measure were rejected on the ground that foreign States had a right to insist on receiving an untaxed supply. The antipathy of the Australian colonies to freedom of trade has been aggravated by the former claim of the Home Government to a veto upon mischievous legislation; and although the foresight of the Emperor Napoleon has, on the whole, been justified, the earlier attacks on the commercial treaty were regarded in France as laudable protests against absolute government. When the simple principles of exchange shall have been at some future period universally admitted, it will require some effort of thought to understand why commercial treaties should ever have been deemed necessary or useful. During the negotiations of the last two years, the French Government were often reminded that no treaty was needed to facilitate the adoption of any tariff which might be thought most expedient; but M. Thiers, perhaps in the hope of providing himself with arguments in his negotiations with other States, always attached great importance to the object of obtaining the consent of England to increased burdens on trade. It is possible that in 1876 the French Government of the day may appreciate the advantage of reserving to itself absolute liberty, and that it may also be disposed rather to reduce than to increase the present tariff. In England the lapse of a few years will perhaps give additional weight to the reasons which have lately been urged against the whole system of commercial treaties. There is a certain absurdity in the assumption that the diminution of taxes paid in England is a concession in favor of France, or of any other exporting country; but in this, as in other cases, fictions are sometimes found convenient.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—A dispatch from Vienna says the Count de Chambord received the Count of Paris to-day.

Ex-President Thiers assures his Republican friends that they need have no fear that a fusion of the Bourbonists and Orleanists will be effected.

The French troops entered Nancy to-day, and were received with wild enthusiasm by the citizens.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—Capt. Werner, who recently seized the Spanish insurgent gunboat Vigilante, will be removed from his command of the German squadron in the Mediterranean.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany, is visiting King Oscar of Sweden.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The German Government has instructed its representatives in Spain to co-operate with the English and French representatives for the protection of foreigners and their property, even if force has to be employed.

CUBA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Mail advices from Cuba states that a severe engagement has taken place at Baracoas, nine leagues from Manzanillo. The Spanish loss was severe. Thirty-seven wounded were taken to Manzanillo, and twenty more, severely wounded, were left at Veguita.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The *Republican* this morning says: "It is stated that a movement is on foot in Cuba in behalf of Don Carlos. If this be true complications may arise which the insurgents may take advantage of, and possibly our Government will be called upon to interfere in the interest of commerce and humanity."

MEXICO.

[*Herald Special.*]

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 2, via MATAMORAS, Aug. 5.—The great Tepic Chief Lozado has been captured and shot by the Government forces.

The cholera is raging in the State of Chiapas.

There are great Government gains in the returns of the Congressional election.

In the case of the American priests whom the Government proposed to expel as pernicious foreigners, without legal process, a stay of proceedings has been granted with all the advantage of the laws. This result has been attained by the interference of friendly foreigners.

Rumored Capture of One of the Iowa Railroad Bandits.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 5.—There comes a rumor here to-night that one of the parties implicated in the robbery of the Rock Island Railroad train in Iowa was arrested to-day at Carlinville. The rumor needs confirmation.

A Fatal Shot.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 5.—Joe Harris shot and probably fatally wounded John Mason Talbutt in North Middleton, Ky., last night, the affair growing out of a difficulty which occurred during election day.

GERMAN DESPOTISM.

A Cast-Iron Government and an Indifferent People.

Army and Navy—The Condition of Women Among the Lower Classes—Religious Education—The German Sunday—Much Drinking and Little Drunkenness—Ignorance of Politics—Censorship of the Press—The Internationals—The Catholic Quarrel—Alsace-Lorraine—The Next War.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

COLOGNE, July 17, 1873.

The German Empire is an anomaly. It confronts a civilized people and a cast-iron Government. The latter has a giant's strength, and is tyrannous enough to use it like a giant. If a German pantheist should wish to adduce a familiar example of an all-pervading power, he need only name the German State.

It shows itself, first and foremost, in the

ARMY AND NAVY.

In time of peace, out of a population of about 41,000,000, 425,000 men, nearly all of them between 20 and 23 years of age, are withdrawn from productive labor, and rigorously drilled in the science of slaughter. Every citizen, unless he belongs to one of two fortunate classes, must sacrifice to the State the first three years of his manhood entire, and then be liable to service, in case of war, for nine years more. The two fortunate classes are the sick, who are wholly exempt, and the volunteers. These latter serve only one year; they have special privileges; and, unless punished during the year for neglect of duty, they become officers in the event of a war during the next nine years. It seems, at first sight, as if everybody would volunteer; but there are difficulties. A man must offer himself before he is 20; must be then prepared to pass an examination so rigorous that many boys (so the head of a great German school says) ruin their health in "cramming" for it; and must, if accepted, himself pay for his board and lodging, his clothing and accoutrements. This entails a cost of from 300 to 500 thalers (a thaler is 85 cents in currency). Consequently, only young men who are both rich and well-educated can volunteer, and the ranks of the three-years' conscripts are kept full. The only distinction of uniform between the two classes is a slender green and white cord on volunteer shoulders. The

DISCIPLINE

of the army is severe. The officers are under more rigid control, in some ways, than the privates. Thus, an officer cannot carry the slightest bundle, not even a lady's shawl or fan. He cannot move in any society except the highest. He cannot marry unless his intended wife and he own, between them, at least 14,000 thalers' worth of property. He is, moreover, sent to church, like a school-boy, at stated intervals. The

COST OF THIS ARMY

of 425,000 men is something enormous. What Germany would pay for her war-force of 1,313,000, I have no means of knowing; but the *Almanach de Gotha* for 1873 gives the figures in time of peace: For the year 1872, the total expenses of the Empire were 118,840,489 thalers. Of this sum, the military and naval expenses (including a trifle over 12,300,000 for pensions) absorbed 112,300,992 thalers. And this in time of peace! This enormous money-cost is, however, but one item in the sum-total. It is impossible to estimate the loss of national wealth caused by the withdrawal of so many thousands of young men from productive industry, and still more impossible to weigh the harm to Germany and the world which may result from training a whole people, in its impressible [illegible] subject to monarch. Such a subject must be felt from

THE EMPEROR'S STUDY,

which we saw just as he had left it a few hours before, seemed like an index to the National spirit. The only pictures were those of battles; almost every book was on the art of war; the inkstands and paper-weights, etc., were made of tiny balls and bombs; and on a high desk was a sadly-worn map of Europe, on which Schleswig-Holstein and Alsace-Loraine were covered with letters and lines in red ink. There was scarcely an object in the room which suggested anything except war.

A prominent result of the army's absorption of men has been the widening of the sphere of

WOMAN—REGARDED AS AN ANIMAL.

Women are farm-laborers, hod-carriers, street-sweepers, hewers of wood and drawers of water. I have seen the women tugging along a canal-boat, while a man sat in the stern, smoked, and steered; and a woman harnessed with an ox to draw a plow which a man guided. These may be exceptional instances, but the commonest of sights in a German city is a woman harnessed with a dog before a little cart. The natural consequences follow: Woman is despised; immorality is frightful. An American family which spent last winter in Dresden advertised for a servant for weeks before an unmarried woman who had no children could be procured.

Former usages in regard to religious and secular

EDUCATION

differ much in the different States. Saxony is here curiously despotic. Although the King and Court are Catholic, the State appoints all the Lutheran ministers, pays their salaries, and —*mirabile dictu*—gives out a series of texts, a year or so in advance, from which the pastors *must* preach. So the same text is the subject in all the Saxon Lutheran churches on any given Sunday. When I expressed surprise on hearing of this peculiar regulation, my informant, an intelligent, well-educated person, said: "If this were not so, a minister might preach on some subject the Government did not want talked about; I should think all countries would make such a rule." The ministerial position confers no social standing whatever in Germany. In this, the nation is probably without a parallel. A Sunday-school or a prayer-meeting is a rarity. The Church is apt to be little more than a confirming-machine. Divine service is generally well attended by women, but very few of them go regularly; the great majority of men never go. Yet everybody is confirmed. The process is part of the school-course. The State provides good elementary education at a nominal cost, and makes it compulsory for seven years of a child's life. Great attention is paid the the pupils' health. They have daily gymnastic exercise, and short sessions for study. When the children are about 14, they receive special religious instruction for a year, and are then confirmed,—quite, as I have said, as a part of the course. What a sham the whole thing may be, is shown by the fact that, in the Saxon schools, in which the pupils are, of course, instructed in prescribed ways, the girls are taught that Christ's miracles were bona fide; while the boys learn that they are all explained by natural causes, and were not miracles at all! Thus prepared, the sexes are marshaled up for confirmation. The process is almost necessary for social position and for employment. So Germany, the so-called "nation of infidels," is one mass of nominal Christians. In some States, confirmation is a necessity for marriage. In Saxony, no man, unless he is a Jew, can be married until he has been baptized, vaccinated, and confirmed.

SUNDAY

is kept throughout Germany as Luther and Calvin used to keep its afternoon. In other words, it is a holiday. Churches and restaurants are open; stores are shut. The theatres have then their largest audiences; the beer-gardens are then at their fullest. Good music and fair beer are to be got everywhere; everybody gets both. The good order is remarkable. During three months' residence in Germany, I have seen only six drunken men, three of whom I met in one day in Vienna. Such statistics must, however, be taken as a basis of argument with caution. It was but a few days since that a Glagow clergyman told his congregation that he had just traveled 1,000 miles in the United States, and had seen only two drunkards. Nevertheless, it is the almost unanimous testimony of foreigners and natives that here drunkenness is a rarity. This is not caused by State or social efforts. There are no prohibitory laws, no abstinence societies. In parts of Germany, the law regulates the amount of beer that is to be made from a given amount of material. This is practically all the State does in the way of prevention. The greater part of the German Empire lies in the climatic zone of the northern half of the United States. The inhabitants of both, according to the careful researches of the Massachusetts Board of Health, *necessarily* have a strong craving for alcoholic drinks.

OUR GREATER DRUNKENNESS

is doubtless to be partially accounted for by the difference of men. But, after allowing for this, we are still far behind Germany. The reasons therefore may perhaps be found in these facts: (1) In Germany, moderate drinking is respectable. The result is, that men take their families with them to beautiful gardens, where they hear excellent music while they drink, and so combine mental and physical enjoyment, instead of being forced, in order to slake their thirst, to go alone into some secret den, where temptations of all sorts meet them, and where they are deprived of the healthful restraint of their wives' and children's presence. The same reasoning applies to the theatre. It is here under no sort of ban. All classes of good society attend it. It is not dependent upon the mob for support, and so does not pander to vile tastes. (2) Beer and wine are good and cheap. There is, consequently, almost no demand whatever for liquors. (3) "Treating" is something unknown. If six men go to a beer-garden together, each takes a glass or two, and pays for it. In America each would feel obliged to order beer for six. This would treble the amount drunk, and the cost thereof.

Besides those already mentioned, there are many

CURIOUS CASES

of State interference. A traveler must fill out a printed blank for the police of every city at which he stops. Perhaps only his name and residence are required; but, in Berlin and elsewhere, he is obliged also to confide to the authorities his age, his occupation, his place of birth, the proposed length of his stay, and his religion. In some States, notably in Baden, insurance is compulsory. In all of them, troops may be quartered upon the citizens for two or three days at a time, whenever the barracks (often the largest buildings in the place) are crowded.

IS THE EMPIRE STRONG?

At first view, very strong. But it has many elements of weakness. In the first place, the people, as a whole, seem to be grossly ignorant of their political privileges, and indifferent to them. In Dresden, two university men, both of age, were unable to tell me whether the members of the Imperial Parliament were elected or appointed. Neither knew the qualifications for voting. One did not know whether the Federal States had separate Assemblies or not. The other was wholly ignorant of these Assemblies' times and places of meeting, and of their prerogatives. Both concurred in saying: "If you wish to know about any such things, you must ask a lawyer; nobody else knows or cares." To infer from the ignorance of these two men that of the whole nation would be painfully like M. Taine's inference of all the views of all Englishmen on all subjects from the looks and talk of his one fellow-traveler between Liverpool and London. It might even suggest that standard story of the danger of inductive reasoning from too few facts, which runs in this wise: A tourist in America entered in his note-book: "Was shaved this morning; the barber had red hair. Mem.: All barbers in the States have red hair." But many other Germans have since confirmed what these two men said. Again and again have I been told that it was idle to expect anybody but a lawyer to know anything about the structure of government. And, as far as my limited experience goes, nobody else has known. Such apathetic ignorance has sometimes been relied upon by despotisms as their surest support. Witness Napoleon III. and the French peasantry. But experience and common-sense unite to prove that people who show such indifference, while they will not fight to overthrow their government, will not willingly fight to maintain it when *domestic* foes attack it. They are indifferent to all local changes, as long as their own throats and purse-strings are left uncut.

This astounding ignorance is perhaps partially excusable, for the election-laws are apt to be intricate. Delegates to the City and State Councils are usually chosen, so many by the people at large, and so many by the different professions and trades. This is naturally somewhat confusing. Quite a simple system, however, is that by which Prussia regulates

PROPERTY-SUFFRAGE.

The Kingdom is divided into electoral districts, each of which pays the same amount of taxes, and elects three Representatives to the Lower House. Say the amount of tax is $15,000. Beginning with the heaviest tax-payer, and going going regularly down the line, the men who together pay $5,000 are formed into a "Circle," and elect one Representative. If one man pays a third of the district tax he is a "Circle" by himself. The second "Circle" is formed in the same way; and the third consists of the rest of the votes, who, of course, pay between them the remaining $5,000. This scheme seems to be the fairest system of property-suffrage yet devised. It is said to work well.

The classes who do take an interest in the Government do so

AT THEIR OWN RISK.

The newspaper censorship is rigid. The new press-law, if it finally succeeds, will put every political writer in Germany into chains. Free speech does not exist. The leader of the "Social-Democrats," Herr Bebel, is elected to the Imperial Parliament. In one of his discourses he speaks evil of dignitaries. He is prosecuted therefor, and convicted. For over a year, he has represented his constituents in a prison-cell. Ten days ago, the Berlin press announced that a young workman had been sentenced to several months' imprisonment. He was talking with some friend during a review at Potsdam, and spoke disrespectfully of the Emperor. Somebody heard him, and he was at once arrested. His conviction was followed by the trial of a number of persons for habitual attendance at Social-Democratic meetings. This is still pending.

THESE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS

are plague spots on the body-politic. They claim the control of the whole workingman vote. They are certainly strong, and most certainly extreme. The red flag waves in their club-rooms, and their common greeting is: "*Wie gehts mit der Theilung?*"—"How goes it with the partition (of property)?" They are bitterly opposed to the Empire. Their extravagances injure their usefulness, but they do a good work in maintaining an opposition in the State, in promoting co-operation among themselves.

THE CATHOLIC ELEMENT

is one of danger. The laws now in force in Prussia respecting clerical education, &c., however much they may be applauded by ultra Protestants, who believe devotedly in striking the "Scarlet Woman" when she is down, are outrageous in principle and practice. Imagine a law in America which should compel every Presbyterian clergyman to receive a certain specified education under State supervision, to pass a State examination therein, to accept a "call" only when the State approved, and to submit any troubles in which he, in his clerical capacity, might become involved, to the decision of a special State Court, the majority of the members of which belonged to denominations bitterly opposed to his own. This is, in brief, the Prussian law in regard to Catholics. Naturally, the Catholics of the Empire which Prussia's King rules are indignant thereat. They number 363 of every 1,000 inhabitants, so that their indignation is formidable. That the Government so regards it is shown by its active efforts in behalf of the Old Catholic sect.

The mass of the people seem to have little sympathy for Catholic wrongs. The German *Punch*, "*Kladderadatsch*," caricatures the priests and their followers continually. The picture-galleries are full of hits at them. The "Gesuits' Tingle-Tangle," a coarse melodrama aimed at the Church, is a stock-piece in low concert-rooms. It has long been a national characteristic to make fun of Rome. The very old story of Reineke Fuchs is full of gross attacks; and the ancient forms of the Faust legend make Mephistopheles appear as a monk. But how old the fashion of such scoffing at clerical dignitaries is appears in an Assyrian sculpture, preserved in Berlin, of a demon in priest's costume.

ALSACE-LORRAINE

is not yet transformed into Elsass-Lothringen. It still requires great garrisons, and still shows hate of its conquerors. We were cautioned not to speak German in Strasburg shops, in order to avoid incivility and higher prices. The amount of scowling done by the populace as troops march through the streets is something ludicrously appalling to see. The photograph-stores are full of pictures of "France Bidding Farewell to Alsace and Lorraine," "The Ravishment of Alsace," "Alsace's Dream," &c. The "dream" is the expulsion of the Germans by the French. These are only straws, but evidently the current has not yet turned towards Germany.

Still another danger that threatens the Empire is the

JEALOUSY OF ITS PARTS

of each other and of the whole. Bavaria's special privileges are hateful to the other Federal States, and each nation seems to feel that it is unduly absorbed in the Empire. This feeling is often intense. Citizens of one State taunt those of another with having a puppet for a King, &c., and get a retort in kind.

The perils here outlined betoken a many-sided opposition to the Empire,—not that healthful opposition which seeks the control of the Government in order to carry out the measures it deems of general good, but that which aims at radical changes in the Government itself.

The Government is, as I have said of cast-iron. It cannot bend,—but may it not break?

Senator Morton.

From the Washington Chronicle, July 31.

The habitues last winter of the galleries of Congress and the corridors of the hotels would hardly identify, with the pale, leaden-skinned, prematurely-decrepit man who then tottered through the aisles of the Senate Chamber, with feeble gait, and supported by crutches, the vigorous, rosy-cheeked and healthy Senator from Indiana, who walked into the Ebbitt House yesterday morning, aided only by a slight walking-stick. Seated at a table last evening, over which a brilliant jet of gas threw a strong light, bringing into view every lineament of his face, Mr. Morton struck the many visitors who called on him with utter astonishment at his changed appearance. His hair, which was always of a jet black color, has gained a glossy hue, and his eyes a sparkle and intensity that speak volumes for the recuperative powers of the hot springs of Arkansas, where he resided as a patient for several weeks. The paralysis of his lower limbs, once so painfully apparent, has been conquered to such an extent that, while there is a perceptible halt in his gait, the locality of the trouble is confined almost wholly to the right foot. This rejuvenation of his physical system seems to have affected his general spirits in a corresponding degree, and he converses with an ease and dash that would be strangers to anything but a healthy physique.

THE SUNDAY LAWS—REPLY TO T. B. EATON.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Allow me to assure Mr. T. B. Eaton, who takes issue with me as to the allegations of my former communication, that "Native American" is not only "to the manor born," but can trace his lineage in this land for 200 years; that he is also quite familiar with Sunday laws, having, according to the strictest sect of New England, been bred a Puritan, where Sunday commenced on Saturday night at sunset, and was none of your make-believe Sundays of now-times, but the grim old Sabbath of ancient Jewry. I believe it is a slander, as reported, that they used there to stop beer-barrels from working on that day, for they didn't use beer,—they preferred rum,—but I know that any one traveling, even in his private carriage, unless to meeting, could be arrested and fined for desecration of the Lord's-Day.

We are all growing out of those old shells, however, and soon the native-American people people will be as tolerant in religious customs as they now are in civil rights.

Mr. Eaton denies that the leaders of the Sunday-law movement are warring against the Germans, whom he sneeringly emphasizes as "*honest*," or that they have initiated any agitation of this subject. They, forsooth, as champions of "law and order," are only seeking to enforce *all* laws, while these pesky Germans are agitating to have one law ignored.

There is a specious color of truth to this view; but let us look at the facts, and then see who will be to blame if the friends of good government, through their division, become next fall victims of their mutual enemies.

Perhaps one-fifth of our city-population is German, so-called. They are noted as a people for their industry, their love of order, and their good citizenship. They are as earnest for "law and order" as are our self-constituted champions of that cause. Go through the districts densely populated by these Teutons, and, by day or night, your person is safe from molestation, if you behave yourself. You will find there no gambling-hells, no brothels, no bunko-dens, no people drunk, or drinking fiery liquors, unless it be a chance Irishman or American. They are eminently a law-and-order people. They only differ from us as to the observance of the Sabbath.

When, after the great fire, a call was made for a mass-meeting to take more stringent measures to suppress crime, these Germans eagerly responded,—none more eagerly. A German was, I believe, Chairman of the meeting. A plan of action was adopted, satisfactory to all, and committees appointed to carry it out. At a subsequent meeting, a new set of men appeared on the field, and somehow took charge of the whole movement. These men discovered that a certain obsolete law, not enforced for twenty years, forbidding saloons to be opened on Sunday, would, if enforced, be a panacea for all our ills. They knew very well that our German friends were in the habit of spending a portion of the Sunday, often with their wives and children, in saloons where only their favorite beverage could be had fresh and palatable. They knew very well that these people would regard the edict as merely enforcing a religious observance obnoxious to them. Yet, reckless of consequences, our zealots resolved that the law should be revived and enforced. The Mayor and police were prodded out of their reluctance; courts were dragooned to do their duty; spies were scattered, on Sunday, through the city to bring evidence against violators of the law.

Now, I charge that all this was done, not so much through a zeal to enforce the laws, as through a zeal to enforce homage to a theological dogma. The Goddess of Justice was not the inspiring divinity, but rather John Calvin and John Wesley.

This is evident because:

First—The chief promoters of this course are not men who are known as active in making or enforcing other laws, but are active as pietists religious propagandists.

Second—Though the reason given for closing saloons on Sunday, to wit: because men are idle on that day, applies equally to the Fourth of July and other holidays, yet never have we heard of a desire to include these days among the interdicted.

Third—They do not show any zeal to revive and enforce other obsolete but existing laws, as, for instance, this:

"If any one shall sell, or offer to sell, any pack of playing-cards, or any dice, billiard-table, or billiard-balls [etc., etc.], he shall be fined," etc. *Gross' Statutes*, p. 192.

Fourth—Many of these Sunday-law leaders make no pretense of any other object but to compel a recognition by all of the Sabbath as a day not intended for recreation.

If there is anything that will make one's blood boil, it is to feel that any class is enforcing upon us a religious observance which we do not accept. Is it strange, then, if the Germans, recognizing this animus in the "Law-and-Order" party, as at present controlled, are ready to fly to the protection of almost any other party which offers it?

Can we afford to lose their vote? Can we afford to run the risk of that vote being captured by such men as Sheridan and Hickey? I tell you, No! We need the vote of every law-and-order man in the city to keep it from becoming a second New York in municipal infamy.

I, for one, would like to see the sale of ardent spirits suppressed entirely. I do not believe that all beverages containing alcohol must be interdicted if we interdict any. I believe a law forbidding the sale of beverages of above a certain per cent of alcohol would be as practical as one forbidding all intoxicating drinks.

But is this Sunday-business worth the struggle and the risks? The "Law-and-Order" party is alienating many thousands of its best friends, and the hearts of thieves and gamblers beat high with hope. Not many Germans would vote for a party that they *believed* was friendly to bad men, but they might say, "A plague on both your houses!" and refrain from voting.

Mr. Eaton compares the Germans to the Rebels in the late War, who cried to be "let alone." A more just figure would give our burglars and gamblers that position, and the Germans that of fellow-Unionists, eager with us to put them down. Where would this nation be now if, in the darkest hour of the great struggle the Republican party had dragged up and enforced every obsolete law it could find that was obnoxious to Northern Democrats, or to our German or Irish fellow-citizens, even though it knew it might drive them into sympathy with the South?

Yet a similar thing are these men trying to do for our city. They are doubtless good men; but good men, acting under religious bias, have often brought, by their counsels, great woes upon many people.

What the people want is a strong, honest, City Government that will keep down taxation, and, also, be a terror to the dangerous classes. Our present worthy Mayor and Police Superintendent are samples, I believe, of that kind of officers that could be sustained if all law and order lovers were allowed to act in harmony. At this moment I believe those officers would have no warmer friends than would be the entire German population, had not those Sabbatarian enthusiasts meddled with their performance of duty. As it is, I suppose it is more than doubtful if Mr. Medill could now be elected, should he be willing to run again, though no better man ever filled that office.

These are the first fruits of this ill-advised course.

Let us invoke better counsels ere it is too late. Let us pause and reflect, ere we allow these men to lead us whence there is no retreat except in humiliation and regret. For a darling dogma they would be willing, if necessary, to cause our streets to resound with the conflict of arms. But, when that hour came, not behind a bayonet would one of these leaders be found; there would be a fearful epidemic of colic among the whole set about that time. No! they are, I fear, just what the Great Teacher described, as those who place burdens on the people which they themselves would not lighten by so much as a finger; men who would strain at the gnat of Sabbath-breaking, though thereby we may have to swallow a caravan of the camels of crime.

NATIVE-AMERICAN.

GORDON-GORDON.

The Most Successful Confidence-Man Ever Known.

Exploits of an English Clergyman's Illegitimate Son.

From the Toronto (Can.) Mail.

The man now calling himself Gordon is the illegitimate son of the Rev. Dr. Hussey, rector of Hayes, in the County of Kent, England. At the age of 2 years he was placed under the care of the Misses Berry, who kept a boarding school on Dulwich Common. He was then known by the name of John Hamilton. Here he appears to have continued for some years, but he

EARLY COMMENCED HIS CAREER OF CRIME.

In the year 1849 he was in the employ of Messrs. White & Son, warehousemen, of Cheapside, London, and on the 25th of May in that year he was arrested on a charge of obtaining goods by false pretences. He was committed for trial, but no prosecutor appeared on the case coming up and "Hamilton" was acquitted. Two years afterward he turned up again at the town of Yeovil, in Sumersetshire, where he was Assistant Master in a school. This humble occupation, however, did not long content his ambitious mind, and he soon set himself up for a man of wealth. In this character he formed the acquaintance of a young attorney at Yeovil, whose client he became. He expressed his intention of purchasing an estate in the country, and actually, through his friend, the lawyer, agreed for one situated about six miles from Yeovil. The owner, however, was unable to make his title good and the transaction fell through. Being possessed of a plausible and well-bred manner, credit was generally given to his assumptions, and he was enabled to contract a large number of debts in that part of the country. His creditors received a severe lesson when it was found that the weakly Mr. Hamilton had disappeared without recollecting to settle his "little bills."

After leaving Yeovil, this extraordinary young man took another daring flight and

ASSUMED THE SACRED CHARACTER

of a clergyman. In fact, all through his career he seems to have displayed a considerable penchant for a religious reputation. Successful again, he managed to receive the respect usually paid the sacerdotal office, and officiated for some time in a London church. He was at last discovered to be an impostor, and was compelled to seek "fresh fields and pastures new." For a time nothing was heard of him, but in the year 1859 he once more appeared at the little town of Surbirton, where he was lodging, with a Mrs. Bayley, still bearing the name of Hamilton, though he had changed his Christian name from John to Herbert. In the following year he became acquainted with a Mr. Bird, a farmer residing at Chessington court, near Surbirton. Mr. Bird sold him a house, and almost immediately afterward lost sight of him for two years. In 1862 he came across him at a party given at the house of Mrs. Bayley, on which occasion he renewed his acquaintance with Bird, to whom he introduced Miss Bayley as his intended wife. In 1865 Hamilton rented a cottage at Orchard Court, Hook, near Surbirton, which he furnished magnificently. Here he lived for some time with Mrs. Sarah Berry, whom he passed off as his aunt. Mrs. Berry died on the 16th of July, 1867, and Hamilton then sold off his furniture and again went to live with Mrs. Bayley. He occasionally visited the Birds, and from time to time borrowed money from Mr. Bird. By this time he had

ASSUMED THE NAME OF "GLENCAIRN,"

though it is difficult to discover at what time he made the change. It would seem, however, that, when calling himself Hamilton, he had prefixed the title of "Honorable," and that he subsequently represented that this was his mother's name, which he had assumed on inheriting some estates. In 1868, he rented an office at No. 57 Lincoln's Inn fields, London, and introduced himself to Messrs. Howard, Paddison & Son, solicitors, of the same address, as the "Hon. H. Glencairn," representing that he was entitled to the "Glencairn" estates. He deposited with the Messrs. Paddison a number of boxes, which, he stated, contained a quantity of valuable plate, jewels, and deeds belonging to his family, and which bore in gold letters the name "Right Hon. Lord Glencairn." In June or July, 1868, he went to Glenisle, Forfarshire, Scotland, in company with Mr. Bird. He then passed under the name of Hamilton, and had a small shooting-box in the neighborhood. No one knew anything about him, and many surmises were afloat as to who he was, but as he paid his bills punctually, lived quietly, and had the manners of a gentleman, no one could find anything against his character or conduct. He left about the end of the season, having taken a larger shooting-box, for the following two seasons. He returned to Glenisle in August, 1869, under the title of "Lord Glencairn," and accompanied by Mr. Paddison, his solicitor, and Mr. or Capt. Webber. During the previous season he had thrown out hints to those with whom he came in contact that he was something grander than he seemed to be. Among those with whom he became acquainted was the Rev. J. D. Simpson, of the Free Church, Glenisle, to whom he said that he had a place in Lanarkshire, and another in Ayrshire, but that he did not stay much at either, because their situation did not agree with his health. He also hinted that he had property at Northampton, in England. His manner seems to have been, not to say directly who or what he was, but to make statements which led people to infer that he was a man of title, and that he had property at various places in the United Kingdom. When he returned to Glenisle in 1869, as "Lord Glencairn," there were grave doubts as to his character. His own statement was that his grandfather, a Cunningham, had left him a ward in chancery, with an immense property, on conditions that he should take up the title of Glencairn when he reached the age of 27; that he was now of age and must take it up; that his agents in London had nearly completed the process, and he would in a few months be served heir to his grandfather, and to the Earldom of Glencairn.

CONSIDERABLE DOUBT WAS FELT

by many as to the correctness of his story, but as he continued to behave in a gentlemanly manner, had friends from England with him who were men of standing and respectability, and especially as he was certified to be a man of rank and wealth by his lawyer, a well known firm in Lincoln's Inn, he was in general credited with veracity. He remained at Glenisle in 1869 for a fortnight in the month of August. In September of that year Mr. Simpson, the clergyman referred to, accompanied him to Edinburgh and introduced him to the firm of Marshall & Sons, goldsmiths and jewelers of that city. The firm is composed of Messrs. Thomas Smith, Alexander Scott, and William Brook. Mr. Simpson introduced his friend to the members of the firm as "Lord Glencairn." Immediately after the introduction the firm consulted the "Scottish peerage," and found there stated the fact, which was well known in Scotland at the time, that the title of Earl of Glencairn became dormant in 1796, upon the death of John, fifteenth earl of Glencairn, and that there were two claimants for the title. The firm in question, knowing Mr. Simpson to be a gentleman of high character and standing, announced that the soi disant Lord Glencairn belonged to some branch of the Cunningham family—the family of the Earl of Glencairn—and not what he claimed to be. From this time until January, 1870, Glencairn dealt largely with the Marshall firm, his bill amounting in the end to £300, which included plate and jewelry of all descriptions. He made the same representations to Mr. Smith that he had already made to Mr. Simpson, besides which he said he was a cousin to the late Marquis of Hastings, a relative to the Duke of Hamilton, and an intimate friend of the Prince of Wales. He told innumerable stories of his

INTERCOURSE WITH THE PEERAGE.

On one occasion he showed Mr. Smith a Dresden dish having on it a very fine miniature of a very beautiful woman. This he alleged to be the portrait of the mother of the great Napoleon, and stated that the Emperor Napoleon III. learning that he possessed it, had sent to him for his permission to see it; that he had forwarded it by a special messenger to Paris for the Emperor's inspection; that His Majesty had offered him £10,000 for it, and that he had refused the offer. He also told Mr. Smith that his mother was a woman of fashion, and "a very gay lady;" but that he cherished a very high regard for his father. On one occasion, after finding that Mr. Smith's eldest son was 20 years of age, he said, "I will tell you what transpired one day when I was your eldest boy's age. At breakfast time my father called me to his room and said to me, 'Herbert, you are now come to that time of life when you are going to enter into the world; you know how bright your prospects are; deny yourself nothing; whatever your taste or inclination leads you to, gratify it, but never do anything you would not like one to know;' and," "Glencairn" added, "That is the advice I would give you in regard to your boy." All this time he bore the reputation of

A HIGHLY MORAL,

not to say religious man. When at Glenisle he had regularly attended Mr. Simpson's church, and his conduct throughout was most exemplary. He stated that his father and mother were both dead, and that he had traveled in the United States, in Canada, and on the Continent of Europe. In his letters at this time he always signed himself "H. Glencairn," and the paper and envelopes he used bore the monogram "H. G." surrounded by an Earl's coronet. This showed considerable ignorance on his part, as well as on the part of the Marshall firm, of the laws of heraldry, as an Earl's coronet can only indicate rank and could not be properly borne as a crest, in which character it was used in this case, without some addition to indicate that it was a crest. Monograms are seldom or never used as crests, never unless placed upon a "wreath." Besides this, no Earl would sign his name "H. Glencairn," and the proper signature of a Peer bearing the title assumed in this instance would be simply "Glencairn."

Early in January, 1870, "Glencairn" went to London, and obtained an introduction, through Mr. Paddison, to Messrs. L. Kellers & Co., diamond merchants of No. 88 Hatten Garden, as Lord Glencairn of Auchenleith, Pertshire, and made large purchases of them. In the course of conversation he stated that he had dealt with Messrs. Marshal of Edinburg for years. Mr. Kellers not being quite satisfied, wrote to the Edinburg firm for information, but Mr. Smith of that house had his suspicions aroused and telegraphed to Kellers to detain "his Lordship" if he called, and he (Smith) would be in London by the next train. He accordingly went to London and saw Mr. Kellers, with whom he had a conversation which convinced them both that

THEY HAD BEEN DUPED.

Mr. Smith then called on Mr. Paddison, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, "Glencairn's" solicitor. On entering the room he found the floor strewn with a quantity of game, which had been sent there by Lord Glencairn's directions from Forfarshire, where he had been shooting. Mr. Smith told Mr. Paddison what he wanted and what he suspected, and was treated rather cavalierly by that gentleman, who at last sent him into another room which was handsomely furnished where the pseudo Peer was writing. This room he called his "audience chamber," and he appeared to have no home or fixed residence, and was connected with no club in London. After some conversation he referred Mr. Smith to Paddison to settle matters, and Paddison ultimately gave Smith a written guarantee for "the payment of whatever sum his Lordship is at present in debt," representing that it should be paid by the 25th of March following. Mr. Smith then returned to Edinburgh with his suspicions lulled by what Mr. Paddison had asserted of the bona fide and solvency of "Lord Glencairn." He also received a letter from the Rev. J. D. Simpson, stating that as far as his information went, Lord Glencairn was a perfectly good customer, and that if he had referred the firm to Paddison & Son, they were perfectly safe, for they were men of honor and of high standing in their profession. At this time the pretended Earl had been keeping an account with Mr. Robert Yeaman, of the City of Glasgow Bank, Dundee, whom he informed that his English seat was Milbury Park, Northamptonshire, and that his income was £50,000 a year. At first he deposited large sums with the bank, and afterwards tried to

OVERDRAW HIS ACCOUNT.

He also obtained credit and incurred debts with a number of tradesmen in Edinburgh and London. He managed to obtain £5,000 from Paddison, stating that he required that amount for building purposes previous to entering upon his estates, and excusing his being in want of money by stating that he had lost £30,000 in a transaction with the late Marquis of Hastings. He obtained jewelry to the amount of £697 from Messrs. Kellers & Co.; jewels worth £200 from Messrs. Grant & Peak of Gerrard street, Soho, London, and plate and jewelry to the value of £300 from Messrs. Marshall & Co. of Edinburgh, all giving him credit on the faith of his pretensions. In March, 1870, he bade farewell to Mr. Bird, who has been previously mentioned, and in repayment of the money he had borrowed of him gave him a check on the Old Bank of Rugby, signed "H. Glencairn." This check was returned to Mr. Bird dishonored, but by that time "his Lordship" had disappeared.

It will be remembered that Mr. Paddison had assured Mr. Smith that the bill of the Messrs. Marshall should be paid by the 25th of March. For that day they accordingly waited, and when it arrived without a remittance, Mr. Smith wrote to Mr. Paddison. That gentleman was in the meantime frantic. The man whose splendid pretensions and respectable connections had so deceived him that, astute lawyer as he was, he had lent him $5,000, and on the very day before he absconded had given £800, besides guaranteeing the payment of his debts, had left, and Mr. Paddison had discovered, as he said, his "own grief and misery." On the 9th of March "Lord Glencairn" left London, informing Mr. Paddison that he was going to Scotland and would return in a few days; at all events, before the 25th, when he had his rents to receive, together with a large amount for arrears which, he said, he intended to place in Mr. Paddison's hands for the discharge of several accounts which would then fall due. The 25th came, and no Lord Glencairn. Mr. Paddison then sent one of his clerks to Scotland to make inquiries, but no trace of the missing Earl could be discovered. Mr. Smith went to London and saw Mr. Paddison. The two victims compared notes, and it was found that a large proportion of the jewelry which "His Lordship" had obtained of the Marshalls he had presented to Mr. Paddison's family. These articles were all returned on Mr. Smith relieving Mr. Paddison of the obligation of his guarantee. The Dundee Bank and the Rugby Bank were both

CAUGHT TO A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT,

and Mr. Yeaman, of the former, discovered that he had received some of the articles which had come from Marshalls' and had not been paid for, besides some which had been stolen from their shop during Glencairn's visit. All these were also returned. Poor Mr. Simpson, the Scotch clergyman, who had been the innocent means of introducing this accomplished swindler to the unfortunate tradesmen, was, as may be imagined, in very great distress at hearing of this state of things. He explained his connection with Glencairn, and entirely cleared himself of any suspicion of complicity. Glencairn was never more heard of under that title, and the whole of his statements were soon shown to have been pure fabrications.

For more than a year the history of this man with many names is lost in obscurity; but in September, 1871, he appeared in the State of Minnesota, where he was passing as

"LORD GORDON."

He was living at Pelican Rapids, Otter Tail County, and the letters which he had received were addressed to "The Right Hon. George H. Gordon." He became acquainted, amongst others, with Mr. Francis McNamara, who was a civil engineer on the Land Department of the Northern Pacific Railroad, whom he frequently met both at Pelican Rapids and in the city of St. Paul. He showed him the contents of his photographic album, pointing out one photograph as the Marquis of Conyingham and another as the Marquis of Hunley, to whom he said he was related. He was represented as being George Henry Gordon, one of the noble family of Gordons of Aberdeen. When first he went to Pelican Rapids he was accompanied by Col. Loomis, the Land Commissioner of the Northern Pacific, by whom he was treated with great consideration and deference. He had a large retinue of attendants, and Col. Loomis said he was Lord Gordon, a Scotch nobleman, with an income of £235,000 a year. They carried a large tent, and when they camped out the American flag was hoisted at one end, and on the other a peculiar flag which was spoken of as

"HIS LORDSHIP'S FLAG."

Gordon said he had purchased several thousand acres of land from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and had paid for the timber land $25 an acre. It is stated, but this is not certain, that while in Minnesota he had sold a large tract of land, and was paid $15,000 in cash for it, though it was subsequently discovered that he had no title to it. He represented that he was going to establish a Scotch settlement at Pelican Rapids; that he was afraid the land he had already bought would not be sufficient for the Scotch emigrants whom he was going to bring over from his estates in Scotland. He often talked about his family plate, which he said was at his castle in Scotland. He induced a Mr. William H. Tuttle, who owned 160 acres of land at Pelican Rapids, with a fine water-power, to unite with him in a plan for erecting a city, which was to be called "Loomis," by representing that his influence, with that of Col. Loomis, and the emigrants he was to bring over, would build up a town anywhere. He promised to furnish funds for building a school-house, a mill-dam, and other works, and authorized Tuttle, who was to give him half his land, to cut trees for the dam from the lands which he said he had purchased from the Railroad Company. Tuttle employed a surveyor to stake out of the town, hired laborers and mechanics, and commenced work; he cut trees from the land which Gordon said was his, and commenced and half-finished the mill-dam. Gordon, however, who had meanwhile left the neighborhood,

DID NOT ADVANCE ANY FUNDS,

give any assistance, or send any tenants; the land turned out to be the property of the railroad company or the Government, and the work fell through, leaving Tuttle ruined by the expenses he had incurred in the work.

In December, 1871, while at St. Paul, Gordon became acquainted with Mrs. Patten, of Poughkeepsie, her son, and her daughter, Mrs. Belden, with whom he was staying in the same hotel. He was introduced to them by Mrs. Col. Loomis, and professed to become very much attached to young Mr. Patten. On leaving St. Paul, Gordon attached himself to their party, apparently by accident, and traveled with them as far as Milwaukee, where he left them. The day after their arrival in New York, Mr. Patten received a telegram signed "Gordon," stating that he was at the Westminster Hotel in that city. He soon after called at Mrs. Belden's, and afterwards cultivated the acquaintance of the family very assiduously. He was invited to remain as a guest at the house, and did so for several weeks. During his visit he spoke of himself as a

NOBLEMAN OF GREAT WEALTH

and influence in Scotland, said he owned a large tract of land on the Northern Pacific Railway, and produced a map of a town named Loomis, which he said was situated on his land on Pelican Lake. The map was, like poor Martin Chuzzlewit's "Eden," laid out and marked with churches, school-houses, and dwelling-houses, which he said were already built. Men were still, he stated, at work on the construction of this town, and 500 families were on their way from Scotland, and would arrive by the middle of April, 1872. This was in March of that year. He alleged that he had taken his seat in the House of Lords when only 22 or 23 years of age, and was the youngest member of that dignified body. He repeated a portion of a speech he had made in the House of Lords, when the Peers were so quiet and attentive that a pin could have been heard to drop. He often used the expression:

"WE PEERS OF THE REALM,"

nor did he content himself with the reputation of an insignificant member of the patrician order. He said he had conducted negotiations with Bismarck, and that, whenever there were any very difficult matters of State to be settled, he was usually selected by the British Government to conduct them, on account of his shrewdness and ability.

In the meantime he had become acquainted with several prominent citizens of New York,

THE LATE MR. HORACE GREELEY

among the number, and his pretensions had the usual effect on the republican mind, which valued the pretender at the worth he chose to set upon himself. He represented that he had the control of the English stock in the Erie Railroad, and could carry the election as he wished. The proofs were, he said, on their way from Heath & Raphael, in England, and he often specified the day on which they would arrive. On the 2d of March he expressed to Mr. Greeley and Mr. Scott his desire to see Mr. Jay Gould. He had previously suggested it to Mr. Greeley, went to Philadelphia, and got Mr. Scott to come to New York to make Gordon acquainted with Gould. Prior to this he had received a complimentary pass over the Erie Road, and had acknowledged it as "Lord Gordon," and on a sheet of paper bearing the monogram "G. H. G.," surmounted by an Earl's coronet. He saw Gould by Scott's means, and had an interview with him in which he promised to

CO-OPERATE WITH HIM

in bringing about a change in the management, and mentioned his desire to support Gould generally. He represented that he had control of 68,000 shares, and accepted from Gould 20,000 "puts" and 20,000 "calls." He accepted them at 35 and promised to let Gould have them at the same price in six months. Gould subsequently gave Gordon shares and money in exchange for the "puts" and "calls." The amount of money was $200,000 in greenbacks, and in return for this amount, Gordon promised to co-operate with Gould and support him on the Board of Directors. He formed a combination to re-elect Gould, who was first to place his resignation in Gordon's hands. In addition to the cash-payment Gordon got several hundred thousand dollars' worth of stock from Gould, representing that he was able to control millions.

The history of the Erie coup d'etat which followed is familiar to all. Gould and Gordon

QUARRELED JUST AFTERWARDS.

Allegations of sharp practice or worse were made against Gordon in obtaining the stock which he really held, and Gordon charged Gould with stealing a quantity of shares from him. Then commenced the cross suits of Gould against Gordon and Gordon against Gould, in the Supreme Court of New York. There was a great deal of hard swearing, and it was conceded that Gordon was not an English Peer. He swore that he had obtained his English stock from his brother-in-law, the Baron or Count Charles Henry Thurl, or de Crano, for he gave the names variously with different addresses. The fame of this case reached the ears of Mr. Smith, of the firm of the Marshalls of Edinburgh, who went to New York to prove that this "Lord Gordon" was no other that the former "Lord Glencairn." Affidavits were also made by British noblemen bearing the name of Gordon,

PROVING THE MAN TO BE AN IMPOSTOR,

and by English police officers and numerous others, showing that no Baron de Crano or Thurl could be found in or near the places at which "Gordon" had given his address. A warrant for forgery was also issued against him in London, at the instance of Mr. Bird, his former friend. In the meantime, however, the impostor had disappeared from New York.

He turned up in Toronto, where he became acquainted with some gentlemen to whom he made various presents, including some of the jewelry he had obtained from the Marshalls. He also gave directions for the building of a steamer, but did not wait to see it built, as, hearing that Mr. Smith, of Edinburgh, was on his track, he left for Manitoba. Probably the shortness of his stay in Toronto may account for the fact that he did not swindle any one here. The latest thing in connection with him is the attempt to take him back to the State in connection with his Erie transactions, for which some people are now being tried by the courts of the Prairie Province.

THE MANITOBAN ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: After a residence of several years in Canada, the celebrated Roebuck defined colonial society as that wherein "Everybody knows everybody, and everybody hates everybody;" and, judging from the small slanders retailed to the correspondent of the Minneapolis *Tribune* by the good people of Manitoba against Attorney-General Clarke, one must admit the correctness of this dictum. There are two very embittered political parties in Manitoba, one of which would rejoice heartily at the overthrow of Clarke and his set. This party has its affinities with the "opposition" throughout the Dominion, whilst Clarke and his party belong to the present Government. Thus it is that occasion is taken from the present unfortunate occurrence in Manitoba to defame the Premier in every way. But, whilst any of our people are retained there under a charge of felony, I should think that mere personal abuse of the Premier is neither wise nor expedient. Besides, as is usually the case, falsehood predominates in these stories about Mr. Clarke.

There are sundry Montrealers in Chicago who knew Mr. Francis Clarke, of Montreal, a most estimable and wealthy master-painter, etc., and to them the story of Clarke's parents will be strange news indeed. He was well able and most willing to give his children the highest education, so that, at an early age, the present Premier of Manitoba had completed his classical studies. Then assuming the study of the law under the present writer, he passed the necessary legal period of study, partly in a law office, and partly in aiding his father at his business. Soon after his reception to the Bar, and at a time when most young people were intoxicated with stories from the Pacific, he started from his home,—having, however, upon the eve of his departure, married, "Miss Anne," a wealthy saloon-keeper, who kept a most respectable and select place in the Place d' Armes of Montreal, patronized solely by the merchants. Then, after an absence of two or three years, he returned to his wife and to the practice of his profession, when he very rapidly attained to distinguished notice, was the friend of Sir George Cartier, and his nominee to Manitoba. Really, with such a record, one must stare at the lies heaped upon his character at Manitoba by the malicious opponents of himself and party.

With his official treatment of our citizens we are vexed; but, knowing the natural generosity of his heart, I feel convinced that much of it is the result of provocation such as the Minneapolis scribe indiscreetly narrates. The idea of hunting a refugee from justice upon his bail-bond beyond the territorial limits of our country, and expecting sympathy and support from the country invaded, seems rather "thin" for legal sophistry. The detectives acted at their peril, and failed; and it only remains to procure their escape from penalty by courtesy and diplomacy. Their case is truly one of hardship, seeing that they were assured by legal Solons of the propriety of the undertaking; and no doubt this incident in their case will greatly influence the Canadian authorities in releasing them so soon as the legal question shall be decided by the proper parties, representing both the Governments.

JUSTICE.

OUR RAILROAD-LEGISLATION.

What Will Be Its Effects upon Chicago?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The effect of the legislation upon freight-tariffs over all railroads in Illinois will be to turn a large portion of the commerce of the Mississippi Valley, and all of the products of the Missouri Slope toward St. Louis. Iowa gives due notice that she will emulate Illinois, and this as an effect will produce a perfect insulation between Chicago and this section of the bread, pork, and beef-producing West.

The carrying trade may be a monopoly, but it is open to competition. Wherever a railroad pays enormously, it is soon found out, and a new one is at once constructed to drain all or a portion of the same country. And, after the crude legislation of Illinois, it seems as though railroads and carriers generally should, at last, be left to competition and the inexorable justice which competition institutes in all the avenues of Commerce.

The first common carrier of whom we have any definite recollection, just at this moment, was Noah, who, with his Ark, did the passenger and live-stock business for an entire globe. He had a monopoly which ended in his getting exceedingly tight and making a spectacle of himself generally. And, ever since his time, wherever a corporate or individual monopoly has been let alone by legislation until competition or some intervening moral or physical cause collided with it, the same monopoly has made about as bad "a go" of it as did the venerable navigator of the ship which did the business of all the world.

As to the "principle" of charging as much for carrying a passenger or a pound of freight 200 miles as for transporting him or it 400 miles, I can see nothing more obnoxious in it than there is in the manner of rating postage by the United States Government. You in Chicago to-day mail 100 letters to San Francisco, and pay postage thereon, $3. And, the same hour, 100 letters are mailed to Calumet, which pay the same postage. The inequality and "unjust discrimination" by the United States is as subject to criticism and "unfriendly legislation" as railroads, and all the more so because the Government has the exclusive right to carry the mails.

Then, again, your horse-railways "discriminate" with vast inequality. Riding one block costs just as much as riding one mile in the resurrected and wonderfully-growing City of Chicago. A pair of boots there for a man 5 feet high cost just as much as for "Long John"; and the *Inter-Ocean* is peddled with the same vociferous effort as though it were a real newspaper. These little injustices and inequalities of commercial life may possibly all be regulated by the statutes of the sovereign State of Illinois, but at present the undertaking seems a most stupendous one.

But the effect upon the Northwest, upon Iowa and upon Nebraska, is no more disastrous than it will be upon the brave city which has so recently emerged from the blaze and ashes of a great misfortune. Standing as Chicago does, at the head of the Great Lakes, offering to hold in her arms the golden grain of all the Northwest, until, by cheap transportation over lake and through canal, it can be carried to New York and reshipped to Europe; and with no mischievous legislation to cripple, she was the Queen of our commerce, to whom, both by interest and affection, we looked for permanent and mutually advantageous business-relations. But now Nebraska and Western Iowa are to be shut out from Chicago as effectually as though the Great Fire was still raging, your elevators all gone, and no prospect of quenching the flames, much less rebuilding the city.

The legislation kills Chicago. It drives the products of the two most fertile valleys on the earth to St. Louis; thence to Huntington, on the Ohio River; thence by railroad to Norfolk, or Richmond, and the seaboard. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad is already operating that distance, and wheat from Nebraska will be sent there in 1873. Yours truly,

CARL MORTON.

THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

How He was Killed.

From the London Morning Post, July 21.

Wide and sincere will be the grief felt in many circles by the sad news which we have to communicate of the death of the Bishop of Winchester, which took place on Saturday, in the 68th year of his age. His Lordship left London on Saturday by the Southwestern Railway (having missed the train at Charing Cross), and, accompanied by Earl Granville, alighted at the Leatherhead Station. Here they were met by a groom who was in charge of two saddle-horses, upon which it was their intention to proceed to the house of the Hon. F. Leveson Gower, of Holmbury, near Dorking, where they contemplated making a short visit prior to proceeding onward to Mr. Cubitt's at Denbies. They were to be met at Holmbury by Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. The horse that had been provided for the use of the Bishop is said to have been specially recommended by Earl Granville, on account of its being a very quiet and sure-footed animal. The distance from Leatherhead to Holmbury is about seven or eight miles, and the route selected by the horsemen passes through one of the loveliest portions of this picturesque district. Keeping the high road as far as Burford Bridge, the riders turned their horses to the right and took the bridle path which follows the windings of the valley at the foot of Ashurst Downs, leaving the town of Dorking a mile or so to the left. At a point of this road where it passes over the farm occupied by Mr. Euershed, about half a mile from Abinger Hall, the path becomes somewhat rough and stony, but there is a smooth stretch of mossy turf running in a line parallel with the horse-track, and upon this the three horsemen pursued their way. Unfortunately, however, the grassy strip on which they rode is broken here and there by an occasional dip or hollow, and one of these, forming a sort of natural basin into the bank, is just opposite some farm buildings belonging to Mr. Evershed, near what is known in the locality as "Evershed's Rough." Just at this point, also, a peculiarly charming bit of scenery bursts upon the view, and whether it was that the Bishop, while admiring the landscape, was riding with a somewhat careless rein, is uncertain; but the fact is that, getting its fore feet into the hollow, his horse stumbled forward, and, before it could recover itself, the Bishop was thrown from his saddle, head first, upon the turf. His Lordship fell with great violence, and his death must have been as sudden as was the accident which caused it. His hat was completely crushed, and, as was afterwards found to be the case, his neck was dislocated. At the moment of the occurrence Earl Granville was riding a little in advance of the Bishop, and the groom was following at a little distance behind. Slight as was the noise made by the Bishop's fall and the clattering of the horse's feet as it strove to prevent himself from going completely down, it caught the ear of the noble Earl, who saw the Right Rev. prelate lying motionless on the ground. Although he showed no sign of life, Lord Granville at first supposed that his companion was only stunned, and, alighting at once from his horse, the Earl endeavored to restore the Bishop to consciousness. Alarmed by the ill-success of his endeavors, Earl Granville despatched the groom to Abinger Hall, the seat of Mr. Farrer, Secretary to the Board of Trade, a few hundred yards from the spot, with a request for assistance. His Lordship remained by the body until Mr. Farrer, who happened to be at home at the time, had arrived with some of his men. The body was then placed upon a sort of hand-barrow, on which some cushions had been arranged, and was at once conveyed to Abinger Hall, Earl Granville lending his help in the melancholy task. Mounted messengers were at once dispatched for medical aid to the adjacent village of Shire, and also to Dorking, and Mr. Furnival, of the former place, and Dr. Clark, of Dorking, were speedily in attendance. Their services, however, were of no avail, as a slight examination at once made it apparent that, although there were no external marks of injury, the vertebræ of the neck had been broken. The body was at once taken to Mr. Farrer's residence.

The Anglo-Russian Marriage.

The London *Gazette*, of July 18, contains the following announcement:

"At the Court of Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 17th day of July, 1873, present, the Queen's most excellent Majesty in council. Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare her consent to a contract of matrimony between his Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent and Ulster, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, only daughter of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, which consent her Majesty has also caused to be signed under the Great Seal."

LOCAL POLITICS.

List of City and County Offices to Be Filled at the Next Election.

Who Are Aspirants for Places of Honor and Emolument.

Interesting Information Concerning Possible Candidates.

This is only the early part of August, and the election of city and county officers does not come off till November, three months from now. Still, the persons who are ambitious to fill these honorable or profitable positions are beginning to lift up their heads and suggest themselves, and have their friends state their special claims. There are many more who are lying quiet, distressed by the mixed-up condition of local affairs, and waiting to see where the salvation of the Lord is to come from, and who is to do the nominating,—whether the Republican party is to preserve its organization or call itself the Law-and-Order party, or whether the Democracy will try it again, or whether there will be an union of all the elements of the opposition.

The voters of the city alone will be called on to elect a Mayor, City Treasurer, City Attorney, City Collector, City Assessor, Clerk of the Police Court, and twenty Aldermen. For the moment, the Mayor is the most important individual in this batch. Owing to the powers conferred on him by the Mayor's bill, and his extensive patronage, he is really the head of the City Government, and, to a considerable extent, has control of the legislative branch of the City Government. He has it in his power, practically, to close or open the saloons Sunday, and so both the Germans and the Temperance people want to make sure of him. All sides unite in wanting a good, or, at least, a respectable man, not merely because the head of the ticket must be decent, but since we have always had honest and worthy men at the head of the City Government.

THE LEADERS

of the Republican party here, consisting of Messrs. Farwell, Judd, Scammon, &c., have decided to hold a regular convention, and to make semi-regular nominations. They want, first and foremost, to preserve the organization. They do not think it advisable to throw up the sponge, as has been done in some of the country counties. There are Congressmen to be elected next year. But, besides preserving their organization, they want to be successful, and to do that, in view of the German discontent and the demands of the Temperance people, is a little perplexing. They have decided, after much meditation, to nominate H. D. Colvin, of the United States Express Company. To begin with, he is a good business man and a pleasant gentleman. Then, up to the time of the war, he was a Democrat, and the party leaders who hanker greatly after Democratic votes, think, though mistakenly, that he will draw off some from that quarter. The fact that a man was a Democrat does not endear him to those who cling to the faith. Quite the reverse. Then Mr. Colvin is expected to carry the large floating vote of the railroad and express employes. Then, too, it is hoped, since he is not a "Temperance fanatic," that he will cut into the German element. The fact is that Mr. Farwell and the others are greatly put out by this German secession. They do not want to part company with Mr. Hesing. The old firm was a profitable one, and they would like to see it re-established, and are willing to nominate a Mayor who is acceptable to the *Staats-Zeitung*. Neither does Mr. Hesing wish to stay out in the cold. He would like to see the pleasant times which preceded 1869 restored. He would never have left had it not been for the pressure of the Germans, and if they, or any number of them, would accept Colvin he would do it. But he does not think they will. What he wants is a man of his own making for Mayor, one whom he can run, and Mr. Colvin is not just that man.

The only

POSSIBLE HITCH

in this interesting programme of the Republican leaders is, that the Convention may jump the track, and may, for once, make nominations to suit itself. There is much discontent among the petty local politicians. They say that they have not received the good things that they have been promised in other years, and that this fall they intend to take care of themselves, and not accept any back-parlor nominations. They find the yoke of Farwell a little heavy, and would like to shake it off, if they dared, and nominate themselves for offices, putting some respectable nonentity at the head of the ticket. They have a feeling that the Republican party cannot last very long here, and that this is their last chance.

There are

OTHER CANDIDATES

whose names have been mentioned for the consideration of a Republican Convention, the best of them being the Hon. L. L. Bond, who was member of the Legislature from the West Side in 1867 and 1869, and who for two years has been Alderman from the Tenth Ward. Mr. Bond is an excellent man, slow, but thorough and trustworthy. Undoubtedly he would like the place, which is an honorable one, but for the fact that it would so greatly damage his pocket. He is a leading patent lawyer, with a fine business, and cannot afford to give it up for $4,000 a year and the privilege, after March, of pardoning all the prisoners he wants to out of the Bridewell. If Mr. Bond were to make a fight, the Convention might nominate him, but he does not seem to think it worth fighting for.

The Hon. John M. Rountree, Representative from the North Side in the present Legislature, is a candidate for Mayor, but without any expectation of winning. He goes in only to trade. What he wants is to be Corporation Counsel, and he hopes to get it by withdrawing in favor of the successful candidate for Mayor. Some time ago Mr. Hesing puffed this gentleman, and declared he must be run for the Mayoralty, but, discovering that the North Side Germans could not stomach him, he dropped him, and Rountree is now a Law-and-Order man; that is, he does not want other people to drink anything.

There are a few who speak of R. P. Derickson, of the West Side, who was a member of the Legislature in 1871, who was beaten for Bridewell Inspector in that year, and who has been mentioned as Police Commissioner. His supporters are few, however, and are among the Temperance people, who, according to present appearances, will have no hand in making up the Republican ticket this fall.

Mr. A. H. Burley, the Comptroller, is a candidate, but has no earthly chance, and is gradually beginning to perceive it.

The Hon. Arthur Dixon, ex-member of the Legislature, and Alderman from the Second Ward, is "in the hands of his friends." What they will do with him is not certain. Probably they will trade him off on their own account. Perhaps they will try to get for him the Commissionership of the Board of Public Works, vice Carter. Certainly he never will be Mayor.

Every now and then some

LITTLE DEPUTATION

calls on Mr. Medill, asks him to run again, and assures him of a certain re-election. But Mr. Medill does not want to run again. He has had enough of it. Then, the Mayor's bill expires next March, and he will become powerless. The sceptre will depart from Judah, and the Common Council will run things to suit itself. It would be an intolerable place for him. Nor do the leading Republicans want him to run again. They look upon him as too much of a disorganizer. It was during his administration that the Germans seceded, and that is enough to cause them to look on him with disfavor.

THE OPPOSING ELEMENTS

to the Republican party consist of the Democracy, disunited and uncertain, the Liberals, and the Germans, who are as yet reasonably compact. The Liberals do not feel inclined to vote for a purely Democratic ticket, nominated by a Democratic Convention. The Germans do not care who they vote for, provided he is sound on the main question. They would rather prefer a Democrat, however, in order to punish the Republicans. There are some Democrats, untaught by experience, who want a regular Convention, which would surely result in the nomination of a set of scamps. John Garrick and some other members of the County Committee talk after that fashion, but they have no following, and are perfectly willing to trade off with the Republicans, or anybody else. It is all a business speculation with them. Whatever they may try to do, it seems likely that there will be an "Opposition," and not a "Democratic," ticket. Two men are talked of as good persons to head it,—D. A. Gage and J. H. McAvoy.—The former, City Treasurer for two terms, is well known, would be an excellent man for the place, and would be reasonably available. He is a good enough Democrat for anybody, and ought to carry many respectable votes. But he has a business which takes all his time. He could not well spend his days in the Mayor's office. He likes his present place chiefly because it does not interfere with other duties, and it is doubtful if he really wants any other. Ald. McAvoy, while not a brilliant man, neither a good talker nor a very deep thinker, is eminently available. Born in Ireland, and with an Irish name, he ought to be supported by his countrymen. A steady Democrat, he ought to get the majority of the votes of that party. A partner in a large brewery, he satisfies the Germans, who do not car a fig for party platform. What they want is community of interest. A Mayor who brews meets their case exactly. They would take him even if he ran on an ultra-Temperance platform. He is a respectable man, and no question has ever been raised concerning his honesty. He would doubtless like the place, and is so well off he could afford to take it.

The Hon. John C. Dore, a Liberal, who was State Senator for some time, has also been mentioned.

Some people appear to think that Mark Sheridan dreams of running, but Mr. Sheridan is not a fool, and he knows better. Redmond Prindiville has been mentioned, but he cannot get a nomination, and is better off where he is.

The

ULTRA-TEMPERANCE PEOPLE

are in a bad way. They are are coming to think that there will not be a "Law-and-Order party" in which they will take front seats, and that they will have to choose between Scylla and Charybdis—Colvin and McAvoy. They may be weak enough to nominate a ticket of their own, but its fate is certain. It will not recive votes enough to require mention in the election returns.

THE CITY TREASURER

gets but $2,500 a year. Formerly he received the interest on the deposits, but Mr. Gage has ruined the office by turning them over to the Treasury. Though he has been in for two terms, he may be renominated. Dan O'Hara, the Clerk of the Criminal Court, is a candidate, but not a very strong one. He has lost his hold, and there is an impression that he has been in office quite long enough.

THE CITY ATTORNEY

receives $5,000, which makes this a place worth having. Gen. I. N. Stiles, elected by the Reform Movement in 1869, and re-elected on the Fire-Proof ticket of 1871, is willing to try it again. The Hon. J. M. Rountree will take it if he cannot get anything else, and Frank Adams, an excellent man, is spoken of for the place. There are shoals of young Republican lawyers, like George Richardson, who yearn after it, and it is impossible to say what the assembled wisdom of a Cook County Republican Convention may do in the nominating way.

THE CITY COLLECTOR

gets $4,000 a year, and has nothing to do, which makes this a most desirable post for our local politicians. The present incumbent, Von Hollen, a decent enough individual, has Germanized, and need not expect anything from the Republicans. A. L. Morrison, Fenian, ex-Representative, and ex-West Side Collector, is mustering the Temperance legions in order to get the place. He hopes to make so formidable a show of strength that the Republican party will take him up. But his movement in the Irish Temperance Societies, which looked promising at one time, had been headed off by Bishop Foley, who caused it to be intimated to these folks that they had better let politics alone, since it would destroy their usefulness. Since that time he has coalesced with what remains of the Committee of Seventy, and is trying to climb up on their shoulders, which are not, however, strong enough. He cannot impose himself on the Republican Convention, and will be pretty certainly defeated if he does. Tom Brennan is also spoken of for this office, but it is too early to say anything definite on the subject.

For the first time,

A CITY ASSESSOR

is to be elected, who will receive $2,500 a year. This place requires an excellent man, but offers so many opportunities for rascality and making a fortune that a bad one is very apt to get it. W. H. B. Gray is the best man spoken of, and next to him, perhaps, Tom Halpine, who does know something about the subject.

Canute Matson, for four years

CLERK OF THE POLICE COURT,

a place paying $2,500 a year, goes out this fall, and does not want the place again, having become thoroughly acquainted with the cheerful ways of Judge Banyon. Nobody has yet been heard of as specially wanting the office.

Of

THE OUTGOING ALDERMEN,

Bowen, in the First Ward, does not want to be re-elected, and things are so uncertain that it is impossible to say what sort of an individual can be chosen there. In the Second, Arthur Dixon will probably be re-elected. While he has not been constant to the liquor element, Frank Warren, the other member of the family, has. McGennies, in the Third, is a good man, who would like to be re-elected, but it is a hard ward to figure on. McAvoy, in the Fourth, may be promoted. Stone, in the Fifth, is a fair man, with a fair chance of re-election if he works for it. Tracey, Cullerton, Clowry, and Powell go out in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Wards. What the result will be there it is impossible to tell. The population is largely Irish, and an Aldermanic fight often turns on some event which took place in Ireland centuries ago, and with the merits of which Americans are not acquainted. Tracey is a smart fellow, but will have to work hard to get back again. Bond, in the Tenth, declines re-election, and a young man named Curtis is talked of as his successor. Sweet, of the Eleventh, has left the ward. Heath, of the Twelfth, is a good man, who says he does not want to return, but will not decline if re-elected, which is true of Sherwood, of the Thirteenth. Cleveland, in the Fourteenth, does not want to come back, and John Heafield is spoken of as his successor. In the Fifteenth, the redoubtable McGrath goes out. It has been said that he wants to be City Clerk, but that is very much talk. He can be re-elected if he pleases, for, in spite of all that has been said against him, he is a great favorite in his neighborhood, and is the Schuyler Colfax of the Fifteenth. He knows that, when the Mayor's bill expires, a place in the Council will be more valuable than it is now, and he will probably hold on. Stout and Lengacher go out in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards. They amount to very little, and there will most likely be no improvement this fall. Carney, in the Eighteenth, wants to be sent back, and the chances are in his favor. Ogden, in the Nineteenth, cannot be re-elected in what is now a German ward, and Woodman, who has moved out of the Twentieth, is not to be returned.

THE COUNTY

will elect five Commissioners, a Judge of the Superior Court, a County Clerk, Clerk of the Criminal Court, County Treasurer, Judge of the County Court, and Superintendent of Schools.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE.

Judge Porter goes out this fall, and is desirous of being re-elected. James P. Root, the present County Attorney, is a candidate, subject to the decision of a regular convention. M. F. Tuley, the Corporation Counsel, has also been spoken of.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge Wallace also goes out, but there seems as yet to be no objection to his re-election.

Dan O'Hara's term as

CLERK OF THE CRIMINAL COURT

expires, and Austin Doyle, long the Deputy, is a candidate. Canute Matson is going to present his claims to the Republican Convention, and, if the Scandinavians unite on him, has a good chance of getting the nomination. That element, which for four years has been satisfied with the Clerk of the Police Court, now aims at higher things. The salary is $3,000.

Julian S. Rumsey, the present

COUNTY TREASURER

does not want to be re-elected, but as the office is a paying one, worth at least $10,000 a year, there is no lack of aspirants. It is said that H. B. Miller, the present Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, wants it, as well as Michael Keeley, the old President of the Liberty League. John W. Tappan, a good Republican and ex-Collector of the South Town, will ask it of the Convention. Mr. Scammon thinks Charles H. Ham should have it.

Since the

COUNTY CLERK

has lost his fees and gets but $3,000, the office is not the joyous thing it was when Gassette went for it, but, nevertheless, the present incumbent, Pollak, is willing to take it again, if he can find anybody to nominate him. George H. Wheeler, who ran against him in the Republican Convention, is also willing to try it on again.

Albert G. Lane is the outgoing

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,

a place with a salary of $4,000. No man has yet been mentioned.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

whose terms expire are H. B. Miller, who declines to run again, and who has been a good member; A. J. Galloway, an excellent man; John H. Pahlman, Tom Lonergan, and John Herting. Among the candidates are Dave Clark, an old Supervisor and present Tenth Ward Alderman, who thinks he has his berth secured in the Republican ticket, and Dan Worthington, an old Supervisor. Lonergan wants to be returned. If Herting chooses, he probably can be, for he is a good man, and lives on the North Side, which must have its Germans.

By the 1st of September, look out for innumerable candidates for all these offices. The places are few, and the seekers will be many.

THE LAW COURTS.

The Partners in the Recent Elevator Combination at Loggerheads.

Decision in the Nutt and Forsyth Guardianship Suit.

Bankruptcy Matters — County Court Items—The Courts in Brief—New Suits.

Bethuel B. Vincent, Murry Nelson, Enoch B. Stevens, George Armour, Hiram Wheeler, Geo. H. Wheeler, James R. McKay, Albert A. Munger, Perry H. Smith, and Geo. L. Dunlap file a bill in the Circuit Court against Roselle M. Hough, Oramel S. Hough, Albert J. Hough, and Charles H. Hough, co-partners under the firm name of R. M. & O. S. Hough Company. Complainants allege that the three first-named compalsinants are co-partners under the firm name of Vincent, Nelson & Co., and as such own the "National" Elevator on the South Branch, which they managed up to the time of making the contract hereafter mentioned; that the remaining complainants are co-partners under the firm name of Geo. Armour & Co., and own the "Union" Elevator, also situated on the South Branch, which they managed up to the same date; that the defendants are proprietors of the similarly situated Chicago & St. Louis Elevator; that all said Elevators are connected with the Chicago & Alton Railway; that on the 14th of June last the three above-mentioned firms made and entered into a contract by which they agreed to consolidate the business of these several elevators, and carry it on under the name and style of Vincent, Hough & Co.; the contract further specified that the net earnings of said consolidated business should be equally divided between the three said firms; that each party agreed to put their respective elevators and warehouses in good order, and keep them so; that in case of fire sixty days be allowed any party suffering thereby to get their elevator in repair, their interest to cease immediately on the expiration of the sixty days if the repairs were not then completed; that the business be under the general supervision of a general manager or Superintendent, who should exercise general supervision, consulting the owners upon important topics; that he collect the earnings of said elevators and account therefor monthly; that the storage on grain in store in any of the elevators at the time of making the contract be collected by the then owners; that the elevators of the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad being out of repair, and its owners proposing to repair it, it is expressly understood that they shall not participate in the profits of the other two elevators until that work is accomplished. Complainants aver that the object of the parties to the contract was to secure economy, convenience, and dispatch in their business; that at the same time the previous contract was made a further contract was made by which complainants agreed at the completion of the repairs of the warehouse of defendants to pay them the sum of $3,500, which they declare their willinguess to do, in consideration of the relinquishment by defendants of their share of said business before the completion of the repairs upon their said warehouse; that Murry Nelson was, at a meeting held immediately after the signing of the contract, appointed manager of the business of Vincent, Hough & Co., and at once entered upon his duties as manager, and public notice was made of his appointment; that immediately after the execution of the contract the defendants gave up to him their books and commenced to repair their elevator; that the elevator is not yet repaired; that substantially none of the grain now arriving, or which has, since the executinn of the contract, arrived by the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, is consigned to a particular warehouse, and said Company is at liberty to deliver it to any warehouse in the city, and that, up to the time of the acts hereinafter complained of, all such grain, since said contracts were executed, has been delivered by said Railroad Company to the "Union" and "National" Elevators in accordance with said agreements; that on the 1st day of August, inst., the defendants solicited and procured to be delivered to their said elevator twelve car-loads of grain, and more than that number on the day following, and issued grain-receipts in the name of R. M. and O. S. Hough & Co.; that defendants disregarded their contracts and insist upon receiving and storing grain in this warehouse upon their own account, and refuse to allow complainants to have any interest thereto, and give out that they have a right to all the earnings of their elevator up to the time of the completion of the repairs; that they threaten to solicit and procure further deliveries, refuse to allow said Nelson, as manager, to manage the warehousing business in said elevator, and generally fail to fulfill the terms of the contract. In consideration of all which complainants seek relief in a court of equity, and in the meantime pray for and obtain an injunction restraining the Houghs, or their agents, from receiving and storing grain in the "Chicago & St. Louis" elevator during the existence of the contract of the 13th June last, except under Murry Nelson's management, from issuing warehouse receipts and transacting general business, in violation of the terms of said contract.

CITY INSURANCE COMPANY V. COMMERCIAL BANK OF BRISTOL.

This case came up yesterday before Judge Murphy upon demurrers to certain pleas interposed by W. R. Taylor, Receiver of the defendant, appointed under the laws of Rhode Island by the Supreme Court of that State. These pleas set up the decree of the Rhode Island Court, enjoining the defendant, a corporation of that State, from further transacting business, and appointing Taylor Receiver, and it was ordered that, as the plaintiff was also a Rhode Island corporation, it could not get out an attachment in Illinois and levy on the defendant's real estate here, but was governed by the laws of Rhode Island, which in such a case prohibited the issuance of all legal process against the insolvent, and in effect put an end to the existence of the latter, and sequestrated its property to the use of all its creditors without preference. The Court concurred in this view, and quashed the writ. The questions involved, and the result, are the same as in the Lorillard Fire Insurance case, decided by Judge Blodgett some months since.

Judge Murphy concurred with Judge Blodgett in holding that the principle of the Bankrupt law, providing for a pro rata distribution, had become engrafted in the commercial law of the different States, and should be respected and enforced accordingly.

INTERESTING GUARDIANSHIP CASE DECIDED.

The case of Nutt v. Forsyth came up for decision in Judge Gary's Court yesterday. The circumstances of the case are as follows: Mrs. Nutt filed her bill in chancery for the custody of the infant child of her deceased daughter, the child being at the time in the custody of a sister of her son-in-law, also deceased. The only ground on which the complainant sought to gain possession of the child was that the custodian was poor, and not able to bring up the child as well as would complainant, who is worth some $250,000. The defendant had been legally appointed by the will of the child's father its guardian, and, after several long discussions in the case, the Judge finally decided yesterday that he could do nothing for complainant under the circumstances, and dismissed the bill. It is said that the case will come up again in another shape, complainant suing in an alleged agreement between her and defendant with regard to the child's custody.

BANKRUPTCY NOTES.

In the matter of J. Phillips et al. the Provisional Assignee's report was confirmed, subject to objections in ten days.

A sale of the bankrupts' property was authorized in the matter of H. Hanson et al., at not less than $1,050.

Authority was given to the Assignee of the estate of H. Liebenstein for the sale of uncollected accounts for the sum of $1,697.

Proceedings in the matter of Geo. F. Glaser et al. are ordered dismissed unless objections are filed by Monday morning.

The Assignee's report of sale of stock belonging to the estate of Wm C. Poleman was approved.

In the matter of Benj. P. M. Kimball a discharge was issued and entered.

In the matter of O. L. Misch et al., an order was entered discharging the Assignee.

COUNTY COURT ITEMS.

Amelia C. Dreiske was appointed guardian of Bertha Dreiske, under an approved bond of $1,500.

The will of William B. Akers was proven and letters testamentary were granted to Sarah J. Akers under an approved bond of $14,000.

The will of John L. Gerber was proven, and letters testamentary were granted to Barbara Gerber under an approved bond of $100,000.

Bridget Donahue was appointed administrator of the estate of James Donahue, under an approved bond of $4,200.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

The Chicago Composition Granite Company file a petition in the Superior Court against William M. Burbank and John H. Avery, for a mechanics' lien of $1,250 upon Lots 20 to 24 in Husted's Subdivision of the south part of Block 13, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of parts of Sec. 33, 40, 14. Avery is made defendant as the holder of a trust deed upon said property, which deed, petitioner asks, may be declared null and void.

Bessie White files a bill for divorce in the Superior Court against Charles White, to whom she was married on the 9th December, 1861. She alleges that Charles treated her very meanly after marriage, contributing nothing to her support, and spoiling his career by being arrested at Rockford, Ill., for horse-stealing, and sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

John F. Weare files a petition in the Superior Court against Mrs. B. L. Fletcher and Mrs. C. G. Lazear for a mechanic's lien of $130.99, upon the lots on Paulina street, fronting east, known as Nos. 201 and 199.

The case of Walker v. Douglas, which has been on hearing before Judge Gary for some days, was yesterday decided, the Court dismissing the bill at complainant's costs.

T. E. Ryan, on motion of R. E. Jenkins, was admitted to practice in both the United States Courts.

Judge Drummond yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Beers v. Richmond et al. The defendants sought to have the case transferred from the State to the Federal courts, but the Court denied the application.

Michael Sanders, who was arrested last Saturday on a charge of stealing five loads of sand from the lake, of the value of $30, the property of one Owen Sheridan, was brought up before Judge Gary yesterday afternoon, in the Criminal Court, on a writ of habeas corpus. The Court said that, as the witnesses were not present, he would have to postpone the case until 11 this morning.

NEW SUITS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—8,038, 9, 40—Appeal. 8,041—B. B. Vincent et al. v. R. M. Hough et al.; bill for injunction. 8,042—D. Wallner v. Michael Harrer and Gustav and Charles Schroeder; ejectment, $1,000. 8,043—Joseph Jeneschek v. Henry Juergens et al.; distress for rent, $66.66. 8,044—Appeal. 8,045—suppressed for service. 8,046—Cyrus B. Cobb v. Lorenzo J. Lawson; bill.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,505—Hannah M. v. Edwin M. Adams; divorce, on ground of desertion and cruelty. 44,506—F. Joseph Dewes v. Otto and Ida Harting; confession of judgment, $956. 44,507—Chicago Composition Granite Company v. William M. Burbank et al.; petition for mechanics' lien. 44,508—Bessie v. Charles White; divorce, on ground of desertion. 44,509—John F. Weare v. Mrs. B. L. Fletcher and Mrs. C. G. Lazear; petition for mechanics' lien. 44,510—Tully C. Estee v. Frank B. Johnson; assumpsit, $1,000. 44,511—Thomas P. Hone v. Thomas Talbot; replevin of high-bred trotting horse John M. Clay. 44,512—Courts v. Matterns; confession of judgment, $127. 44,513—Auguste Otto v. Sophia Boettcher; case, $5,000. 44,514—John M. Snyder et al. v. A. A. Barton and C. R. Pennell; assumpsit, $500. 44,515—Appeal.

PERSONAL.

Gen. S. C. Abbott, of Baltimore, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. E. A. Pike, of Omaha, is at the Sherman.

Geo. W. Perkins, of Pontiac, is at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. S. M. Felton, Philadelphia, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. M. Hay, of Springfield, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. A. A. Jackson, of Wisconsin, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. C. L. Jamison, of Philadelphia, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. Tom Hood, of Ft. Wayne, is at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. L. Weldon, of Bloomington, is at the Grand Pacific.

Henry Bowers, of the James Pyle Saleratus-house, of New York, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. T. P. Price and W. B. Cockran, Esq., of New York, are at the Sherman.

Gen. J. H. Simpson, U. S. A., is among the prominent arrivals at the West Side Briggs.

Gen. C. A. Campbell, E. S. Frye, and the Rev. F. F. Ford, of Boston, are at the Sherman.

Thomas J. Shuler, Louisville, and J. L. Wetherill, of Fort Atkinson, were at the Central yesterday.

The Hon. J. A. Lindsey and H. J. M. Anderson, Esq., of Washington, D. C., are at the Sherman.

Happy Cal Wagner and his family of sixteen were at the Commercial Hotel yesterday, en route north.

Col. Theo. Hyatt, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy, is stopping at the Sherman House.

Mr. A. Burt was yesterday elected a Director of the Board of Trade, vice Mr. W. E. Richardson, resigned.

Sergt. Garrity, Dan O'Hara, John Dowling, and Ald. Corcoran sailed yesterday from Queenstown for the United States. They will be welcomed home by many friends.

The following were at the Sherman House yesterday: Lauson Scott, Mendota; J. Hendley, Beloit; E. W. Hutchinson, Cleveland; P. S. Cook, Boston; T. L. Ogden, Milwaukee; A. Pollock, Villa Ridge; Frank Curtis, St. Louis; E. A. Pike, Lyons, Ia.

Maj. D. R. Clendennin, of the Eighth United States Cavalry, is spending a few days in the city, on his way to Europe, where he will use up a considerable portion of the six months' leave of absence which he has just obtained after long service in the Far West.

Dr. A. C. Chenowith, House Surgeon and House Physician at the Cook County Hospital for the past eighteen months, has dissolved his connection with that institution, and is about to take up his residence in the Town of Henry, near LaSalle. Dr. Albert Strong succeeds him.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Commercial yesterday: E. McManns, Buffalo; Z. Rice, St. Joseph; W. B. Johnson, Monmouth; E. B. Mix, Aurora; E. Harmer, England; D. T. Parker, Cairo; L. Budolet, C. Mersker, Centralia; Ed. Kinney, Aurora.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday: S. A. Badger, Boston; O. H. Booth, Mansfield, O.; J. M. Stowe, Greencastle; J. J. Glidden, Cincinnati; T. Caldwell, New York; C. A. Scarrett, St. Louis; C. S. Haley, Kansas City; S. M. Ward, Memphis; S. Humphrey, Toledo.

The Rev. E. P. Goodwin and the Peace Commissioners, who left this city about four weeks since on a visit to several Indian tribes in the West, have been heard from. They have travelled through the Ute and Arapahoe country, and are now on their way to California, in the best of health and spirits.

Geo. Danforth, Louisville, Ky.; W. R. Putnam, La Crosse; G. F. Warner, Indianapolis; J. E. Mandel, New York; Col. B. F. H. Lynn, Marquette; F. Wager, Marengo; F. G. Irwin, Rouseville, Pa.; A. King, Erie, Pa.; C. H. Jackson, Canton, O.; the Hon. W. R. Steele, Ft. Wayne; J. H. Davis, Philadelphia; C. G. Warren, Boston; Robt. L. Allen, Wilmington; J. H. Chambers, St. Louis; Wm. L. Livingspelter, Indianapolis, Ind.; and A. W. Carty, Texas, are at the West Side Briggs.

Prof. Wise's obituary is in type in all the well-regulated newspaper offices.

Henry Clews, the New York banker, is now a frequent visitor to Keokuk, Iowa.

Ossian E. Dodge is sued for $1,000 by one of his attorneys in his recent divorce case.

The report that City Editor Shanks, of the New York *Tribune*, whipped a man last week, is confirmed. His adversary had accused him of writing "Beautiful Snow."

Odger, the English Republican, has become a bankrupt through his efforts in behalf of liberty. His liabilities are $4,860, and his assets $36. He is a cobbler by trade, and he lost his money by disregarding the proverb.

Schenck and Watterson have met in London, and their first sitting lasted thirty-six hours. Watterson was heard to remark at the close that he had never before realized the mediocrity of two pair.—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

The Grinnell (Iowa) *Herald* says that the object of the Hon. J. B. Grinnell, in his forthcoming lecture on Oakes Ames, will be to prove that Mr. Ames "remained a good man to the end, and is entitled honestly to respect as such."

James Thorrington, of Davenport, Iowa, who went out as Consul to Aspinwall only a few months since, found a lucky hit in the steamer Virginius case, since it (the case, not the steamer) brings him home, now, on sixty days' leave, to report to the State Department.

On the 21st day of October, Col. De Graff, will be 62 years of age, and yesterday he was giving invitations to his friends to take dinner with him at Pembina, on that day in honor of the occasion. The Colonel says his guests will go by rail from St. Paul.—*St. Paul Pioneer*.

A. P. Field, formerly Secretary of Wisconsin Territory, at present Attorney-General of Louisiana, is spending a few days in this city, with his family, and are stopping at the Rasdall House. It is now thirty years since Mr. Field left Wisconsin, and this is his first visit to our city during that time.—*Madison Journal*.

John S. Miller of Sterling, Ill., the largest distiller of alcohol for export in the United States, has gone to Europe to investigate for himself all the particulars regarding the manufacture of alcohol there. He feels sure that our cheap corn will bear us out in the business in competition with all Europe and Canada.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee narrowly escaped drowning at Alexandria, Va., last week. He was being rowed out to a schooner lying in the river bound for Washington, when the skiff upset. The colored man who was rowing him was drowned, but the General managed to keep afloat till his cries for help brought some men from the shore in another boat.

In view of Senator Carpenter's possibilities, we suggest to office-aspirants and office-holders, that they had better draw it very mildly in criticising the Wisconsin Senator. The Vice-President's health is bad, and the President will keep getting behind fast horses and smokes inveterately. There is no telling what may happen.—*Rock Island Union, ex-Postmaster.*

Schuyler Colfax being on a visit to Minnesota, we should be very glad to hear from him an expression of opinion concerning the Fort Snelling sale, which he solemnly declared, by his vote in Congress in 1858, to be fraudulent and void, and which was consummated in 1871, at Senator Ramsey's instance, by the Administration of which Mr. Colfax was Vice President.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

As has already been announced, Peter Lindell, Jr., one of the heirs of the great Lindell estate, died in Denver a few days ago. He was 26 years of age, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. When it became evident that death was so near, he had his will drawn up in favor of his younger brother, cutting off entirely an elder brother, whose life has been one of dissipation. Preparations were made for the signing of the instrument, on the day of his death, but he laid it aside and gave his attention to packing up some trinkets—watch, rings, diamonds, etc.—to send to his relatives, thinking he would have time to attend to the will afterwards. Without signing the will he died.—*Denver News.*

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MURRAY & LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the HANDKERCHIEF, At the TOILET, And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

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FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, Between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown, Carrying the United States Mail.

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Passengers booked to and from the principal European ports at lowest rates. Drafts and Letters of Credit issued on leading Banks and Bankers throughout Europe.

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NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
GLAMORGAN.......July 30
PEMBROKE.......Aug. 30

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards. For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight. For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.
Spain...Saturday, Aug. 2. | Greece...Saturday, Aug. 16.
France. Saturday, Aug. 9. | Egypt...Saturday, Aug. 23.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency. Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency. STEERAGE PASSAGE, $29, currency. Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates. The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

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Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

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NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y. as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA.......Wednesday, July 23.
VIRGINIA.......Wednesday, Aug. 6.
GEORGIA.......Wednesday, Aug. 20.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
SAMPLE & HARGIS, Agents, Cor. of Canal and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Vermilion and State of Illinois, until Tuesday, the 9th day of September, 1873, at noon, for the furnishing of all the material and building a first-class Prison and Warden's Residence in the city of Danville, in the said County of Vermilion. Plans and general specifications can be seen at the office of the County Clerk, in Danville, and at the office of B. V. Enos & Son, Architects, Room No. 6, Odd Fellows' Hall, Indianapolis, Ind. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two freeholders to a guarantee bond in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000), to be certified to by the Clerk of the Court in the County of which the bidders and bondsmen may live, that the guarantee is good; that he or they will, if the contract is awarded to him or them, enter into a contract and bond of Thirty Thousand Dollars ($30,000), to be approved by the Board of Supervisors, for the faithful performance of his or their contract of building said Prison. All bids must be enclosed proposal for building Prison, and be directed to J. G. Holden, Chairman Building Committee. Bids may be left at the office of the Architects, who will see that they are duly delivered. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. J. W. DALE, County Clerk.
Danville, Ill., July 30, 1873.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Commencement of the 17th Season.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 7, First appearance of Mrs. THOMAS BARRY, Mr. W. R. FLOYD, Mrs. STONEALL, Mrs. ALLEN, Messrs. Jordan, Holland, Brown, Seymour, and Stuart, in Boucicault's Comedy,

West End, or The Irish Heiress.

Friday and Saturday Nights—Bulwer's Play of MONEY. Alfred Evelyn, Mr. J. O'Neil. Saturday Matinee, at 2 o'clock—WEST END. Monday, August 11, elaborate production of Lester Wallack's Drama, THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN. Ticket Office opens Thursday Morning at 9 o'clock. Doors open at 7:15. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

THE SECOND ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE Brass Finishers' and Moulders' Benevolent Union,

Will be held at ROSELLE, Thursday, Aug. 7, on the Chicago & Pacific R. R. Cars leave Depot, North Halsted-st. Bridge, at 9 a. m. sharp. Omnibuses run in connection with train from Halsted-st., between Washington and Madison; from Desplaines-st., between Madison and Monroe, and from corner of North Clark and Kinzie-sts., at intervals from 8:30 to 8:45 a. m. Music by LaPetre's Band. TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
P. SULLIVAN, President. P. J. CLARK, Sec.

BE ON TIME TO-DAY FOR THE ST. GEORGE'S PICNIC

At Tracy Grove, Washington Heights, To-day.

Two trains leave the Van Buren-st. depot, one at 9:30, and the last at 12:30. Parties driving out can go by the way of South Halsted-st., to Washington Heights.

GLOBE THEATRE.

FRANK LAWLOR.......Lessee and Manager.

MISS ANNIE FIRMIN And Mr. JOHN JACK, in the great moral lesson, THE NEW MAGDALEN, every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

DR. KAHN'S Magnificent Anatomical Museum,

From New York, of NATURAL SCIENCE and ART, No. 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cts. For gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

GENERAL NOTICE.

At a Special Convocation, held by Excelsior Lodge, No. 8, at their Castle Hall, No. 13 South Halsted-st., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Our beloved brother, Geo. G. Sheldon, has, by an all-wise Providence, been called from our midst to take his place in that higher order beyond the skies;

WHEREAS, The ties that bound him to us were of such a nature as to cause unfeigned sorrow at their being severed, and feelings of sorrow to pervade our ranks.

WHEREAS, The social relations sustained by him were of the tenderest and kindest nature, causing a void in the little family circle which years cannot fill; therefore be it

Resolved, That our warmest and most sincere sympathy be hereby tendered to the widow and little ones thus bereft of a kind husband and father, and that this Lodge hold in sacred remembrance the name of Geo. G. Sheldon, our late brother.

Resolved, That copies of the above be presented to the family of deceased, also inserted in the papers of this city, and filed among the archives of this Lodge.

J. A. HUTCHINSON, C. C.
M. VESEY, V. C.
W. H. BENNETT, P. C.
Committee.
GEO. A. STEARNS, K. R. & S.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,

MRS. BURGWYN MAITLAND, PRINCIPAL, 673 WABASH-AV.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. Mrs. Maitland is assisted by Madame Corriere, Professor Brown, and a full corps of Professors and Teachers of ability and experience. The duties of the School will be resumed September 16. For circulars containing particulars, also numerous references in Chicago and elsewhere, apply at the bookstores and to the Principal, 673 Wabash-av.

KEMPER HALL, (Between Chicago and Milwaukee).

The Memorial School for Girls and Young Ladies. A complete establishment. Superior advantages afforded on reasonable terms. The Third Scholastic Year begins on THURSDAY, Sept. 4. Apply for a catalogue to GEORGE M. EVERHART, D. D., Pastor, Kenosha, Wis.

LAKESIDE SEMINARY, AT OCONOMOWOC, WIS.

A Boarding School for Girls and a limited number of young Boys. Delightful situation; home comforts, and thorough instruction. For circulars, with information, apply to MISS GRACE P. JONES, Principal, or REV. J. H. MAGOFFIN, Rector.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH SCHOOL

Reopens Sept. 17. The only one in New York where French is taught as in Paris. Superior English education. Drawing, Latin, and Singing included in the tuition. Boarders have an excellent home. For circulars, 25 West Forty-sixth-st., N. Y. Refers by permission to Mrs. R. E. Goodell, Mrs. Geo. M. Pullman, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Geo. P. Plant, St. Louis; Mrs. C. H. Bull, Quincy, Ill.

BISHOP WHIPPLE'S SCHOOLS, FARIBAULT, MINN

ST. MARY'S HALL, for girls: All departments equal to the best Eastern Schools. Native teachers of modern languages. Seventh year. SHATTUCK SCHOOL, for boys: Graduates enter Sophomore Class in Eastern Colleges. Location remarkable for healthfulness and scenery. Cadet organization. Term opens Sept. 18, 1873. For catalogues address REV. JAMES DOBBIN.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

The Thirtieth Year begins on Tuesday, September 2, 1873. Catalogues sent free, on application to the President. A. LEMONNIER, C. S. C.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., New York.

Sleeping-rooms to single occupants when desired. The tenth school-year will begin Sept. 24, 1873. Letters and applications to be sent to the above address.

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Established in New York in 1814. English and French for Young Ladies and Misses. Boarding and day pupils, 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute. MADAME D'HERVILLY. Principal.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	‖ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger / Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:50 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*11:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:20 a. m.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

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CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:20 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 26 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:20 a. m.	8:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:35 p. m.	1:50 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:55 p. m.	4:45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	9:50 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:57 a. m., 9:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ELGIN, 36 MILES.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Passenger	5:20 p. m.	9:20 a. m.
Freight Accommodation	10:00 a. m.	5:20 p. m.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Miss Annie Firmin and Mr. John Jack in "The New Magdalen." To conclude with "An Object of Interest." Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MILLIONS OF BED-BUGS AND COCKROACHES are killed daily with Lyon's Insect Powder.

BE SURE AND CALL FOR "MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup." It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, allays all pain, and gives the child quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

FOR FRECKLES AND MOTH PATCHES, ASK your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. For Pimples on the Face, Blackheads, and Fleshworms, use Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy—the Great Skin Medicine. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond-st., New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, August 6, 1873.

The Democrats of Ohio hold their Convention to-day at Columbus. A preliminary canvass of the delegates who have already arrived shows an almost unbroken front against the Liberal and Allen-County movement, and a determination to run a straight Democratic ticket, even if it be run only into the ground, and the State thereby yielded to the Republicans. The favorite candidate for the Governorship is the Hon. William Allen, of Ross County, who was in the United States Senate from 1837 to 1849.

Beer-selling is not the only business forbidden by the Sunday law under which the saloons of Madison, Wis., were closed last Sunday. Steamboats, stages, soda-fountains, livery-stables, and many other occupations come within its scope, and the liquor-dealers, in their indignation-meeting on Monday night, called on the Mayor to forbid them all to do any work on the Sabbath-day. They have appointed a Committee of Twenty to prosecute for such violations of the law, if he fails to do it.

We are informed by Mr. J. S. Clarkson, editor of the DesMoines *Register*, that, at the time our reporter was in DesMoines, writing the history of the Iowa Granges, he (Mr. Clarkson) was in Davenport. Therefore, the alleged interview with Mr. Clarkson could not have taken place. The statement of our reporter was, that he was introduced to a person whom he had never before seen as Mr. Clarkson, editor of the *Register*. We assume that Mr. Clarkson knows where he was at the time, and that our reporter was deceived as to the identity of the person to whom he was introduced.

A meeting of the Republicans of McLean County was held yesterday, to nominate county officers. This task accomplished, they gave expression to their views on the political questions of the day in a series of resolutions almost identical with those passed by the Iowa and Minnesota State Conventions. The Republican party is avowed to be the party of progress, able and willing to grapple with all new problems pressing for solution; Congress is applauded for its Credit Mobilier investigation; the salary-thieves are condemned, and the regulation of railroad charges is declared to be a legislative duty. No notice is taken of the Administration.

We print elsewhere an article from the Toronto (Canada) *Mail*, giving a sketch of the career of "Lord Gordon," the individual who is the central figure in the Minnesota-Manitoba imbroglio. The "Lord" is a humbug of the first water, being in no way connected with British nobility, and having, all his life, filled the role of a first-class "confidencer." The fact that he succeeded in swindling Jay Gould shows the magnitude of his ability in the line of rascality. Americans whom he has duped and gouged have the faint consolation that they are not the only victims of this sharper,—he having, before coming to this country, operated extensively and profitably upon numerous persons in England and Scotland.

Some impertinent censure has been heaped upon the head of the Rev. Robert Laird Collier, of this city, who is now in Boston, because the printing of the report of the Relief and Aid Society has been given to the Riverside Press, of that city. There are three very conclusive reasons why this censure is undeserved: First, the Relief and Aid Society itself voted to have the work done in Boston, in whose behalf Mr. Collier is only acting as agent. Second, Boston contributed $500,000 to the funds of the Relief Society, Chicago nothing. Third, the Riverside Press offered to do the work at cost. No Chicago house made such an offer. In view of these facts, the censure of Mr. Collier is not only very unjust, but an exhibition of gratuitous impudence.

The Common Council has passed a ridiculous ordinance requiring all livery-stables to number their carriages, display lights so that these numbers may be seen, and otherwise make them conform as nearly as possible to street-hacks. The distinction between livery-carriages and street-hacks obtains in all the cities of the world, and it is a proper one. There are associations about street-hacks that naturally keep a great many people from employing them; but these people should not be deprived of the convenience and pleasure of riding in hired carriages on that account. The ordinance is simply a leveling process, and it is leveling the wrong way. The influence of the hackmen seems to preponderate in the Council. The Mayor will do the public a service by vetoing the ordinance.

Not a whit less important than the political conventions which make so much more noise is the meeting of the National Educational Association, now in session at Elmira, N. Y. One thousand delegates are in attendance, representing every part of the country. Their deliberations are led by such men as Dr. McCosh, of Princeton; President Edwards, of the Illinois Normal University; President Eliot, of Harvard; and other eminent instructors. The meeting will last three days, during which papers will be read and discussions held on all the varied methods and instrumentalities of culture, from the common school to the National University. President White, of Cornell, will speak on the co-education of the sexes; President Edwards, on the duties and dangers of normal schools; President Eliot, on a "National University." There will also be papers on the comparative value of the natural sciences and the classics in culture, the education of American youth abroad, and similar questions.

Somebody's stupidity is responsible for a serious railroad accident yesterday on the Burlington & Quincy Road, about thirty miles from this city. An extra freight-train was put on the track to run ahead one station, taking advantage of the tardiness of the Dubuque Express, which was behind time. What with the extra speed of the latter train in the effort to recover its lost time, and the deliberate movements of the freight-train, the conductor of which was told he had time enough to make his station leisurely, the two came together. A fog, a curve, and a down grade, all combined to prevent the engineer of the pursuing express train from seeing the other. Two men were killed and several others badly injured. As the rear train carried passengers, the loss of life might easily have been greater.

The practical editor of the London *Practitioner* has recently been examining homeopathic medication from a chemico-analytical point of view. Having examined the "second dilutions" of copper, mercury, nux vomica, and belladonna, and failed to discover any of the drugs they are said to contain, he next turned his attentions to the "first dilutions" of aconite and belladonna, taking for each analysis 100 pilules, which, according to the homeopathic formulæ, should contain just 1 per cent of those remedies. Although the processes were delicate enough to have discovered the very small fraction of a grain of either, he got no chemical reaction whatever. Thereupon, the editor of the *Practitioner* decides that the cures said to be effected by homeopathy are due entirely to the imagination. But are not cures effected by the imagination just as good as cures effected by medicines?

The Washington *Chronicle* (Harlan) has a long editorial on "Cæsarism," meaning thereby the third-term principle. It commences and ends with appropriate quotations from the play of Julius Cæsar. It heaps a vast deal of ridicule on the Cæsaristic journalism of the day, and then gravely remarks:

> Surely the example of Washington in declining to be elected to a third Presidential term is entitled to the most profound respect; but is the opinion or example of any man to be held superior to the Constitution itself? Yet that instrument contains no clause which prohibits a President's serving for three terms, if the conditions of the country or the deliberate will of his fellow-citizens shall demand of him to do so.

The danger of the Democratic party getting into power and repealing the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments is also feelingly introduced, with the suggestion that it may be necessary for Grant to run again in order to prevent so dire a calamity.

Queen Victoria reviews the public events of the year in her address of prorogation to Parliament. The marriage allowance to the Duke of Edinburgh is deemed worthy of the first mention. Treaties have been concluded with the Sultan of Zanzibar, the Sultan of Muscat, and other Chiefs, which will put an end to the East African slave trade; the commercial treaty of 1860 with France has been renewed, with a few changes; the income-tax and the sugar duties have been reduced to the lowest point they have yet reached. Mr. Plimsoll's work receives indirect notice in the Queen's allusion to the various measures taken to protect the seafaring population. The address closes with a reassuring reference to the unusual dullness of commerce and manufactures, which has excited a fear in England that her old-time supremacy is waning.

The Common Council has done well to order the Board of Public Works to report what measures have been taken to extend the sewer at Twenty-second street into the lake. The sewage at this point is discharged directly into the narrow basin, only a few feet in width, between the breakwater and the railroad track. When the wind does not blow, it stagnates there and poisons the shallow water which washes in between the piles. If the wind is from the northeast, east, or southeast, the filthy sewage is kept in continual agitation in this narrow space, or is forced back into the sewer to contaminate the atmosphere of houses with its poisonous gases. Being directly at the railroad station, it is the first scene which meets the eye of the stranger and the first smell which greets his nose. We hope the Common Council will follow the matter up until the nuisance is abated; otherwise it will soon breed a pestilence in that part of the city.

The interest of the forthcoming elections in Newfoundland turns upon the Confederation question. In the general election of 1869, the scheme to unite the island with the Dominion was almost unanimously rejected. The terms offered were a representation of eight members in the Dominion Parliament and an annual alllowance of money not quite half the amount of the revenues of the island for the last fiscal year, while the taxation proposed was far in excess of the present local taxation. The question is now discussed again in view of the coming elections, but the popular feeling is still very strongly against it. The people of the island oppose the scheme because Canada is too remote from them, and because she cannot guarantee them any just compensation for the sacrifices they would make in joining the Dominion. They have also taken warning from the condition of New Brunswick, whose Treasury is depleted, and also from Nova Scotia, which is fast lapsing into the same condition. It is the opinion of those who are acquainted with Newfoundland that she will never join the Dominion except under coercion.

The Chicago produce markets were generally quiet yesterday, except corn. Mess pork was rather more active, at unchanged prices, closing at $15.80 cash, and $16.00 asked for seller September. Lard was dull and nominally unchanged, at 7¾@7⅞c per lb for winter, and 7⅝@7½c for summer rendered. Meats were quiet, but higher, at 7⅜c for shoulders; 9½@9⅝c for short middles; and 10@12½c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were dull, and nominally 1c lower, closing at 92c per gallon. Lake freights were active and steady, at 5¼c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was dull and steady. Wheat was dull and a shade easier, closing weak at $1.16½ cash; $1.14¾ seller the month; and $1.07¼ seller September. Corn was active and ½c higher, closing at 37⅝c cash, and 38¼@38⅜c seller September. Oats were dull and a shade easier, closing at 26⅝c cash, and 25⅜c seller September. Rye was quiet and firm at 58c. Barley was quiet and 2@3c higher, closing at 86c for new No. 2 seller September. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city 332,699 bu wheat, 2,703,189 bu corn, 620,688 bu oats, 58,248 bu rye, and 33,217 bu barley. Hogs were in fair demand at firmer prices, sales making at $4.25@4.90. There was no important change in the cattle and sheep markets, the former ruling firmer, and the latter quiet and easy.

THE COURT-HOUSE PLANS.

If there be, as some have claimed, a demon of perversity, that fell spirit has taken full possession of everything and everybody connected with the Court-House plans. The project of getting a plan commenced at hap-hazard has been matured in ignorance, and has already culminated in stultification. For a full four months, the Committees have had these plans under consideration, and the tax-payers of the city are no nearer the new Court-House to-day than they were when the matter was first broached. The record of the deliberations over these plans is marked throughout by gross ignorance and wretched bungling. Early in April last, the Joint Committees met to examine the forty-nine plans which had been submitted. Prior to that time, the public had examined them and discussed them; the newspapers have had their say, and very naturally no two of them agreed upon anything. The architects themselves rushed into print, and no men are so merciless against each other as those in the same profession. It was to be presumed that the Joint Committees had been selected of practical men, who had some knowledge of architectural drawing and building, and were, therefore, competent to decide upon the relative merits of the plans. It may be possible that when they undertook the task they understood their duties. If so, then their heads were turned by the noise and jangling which had been going on all around them. They got together and they speedily threw out thirty-one of the plans altogether, leaving but eighteen for consideration. It is easy enough to decide what is a bad plan. It is not so easy, however, to decide upon a good plan. The Committee, however, got on swimmingly. The eighteen plans were reduced to nine, the nine to six, and the six to three. This looked like business, and the tax-payers congratulated themselves that at last there was a prospect the Court-House might be built within the present century. With the three plans before them, however, the Committee shrank from the responsibility of choosing one, and, like the school-boy puzzled with his sum, who in sheer despair rubs the figures all out and begins anew, so the Committee rubbed everything out and commenced *de novo*. In other words, the Committee still had the forty-nine plans before them, and had done nothing at all. This was the signal for architects, amateurs, builders, Aldermen, real-estate dealers, and scribblers of every description to rush into print, defending their favorites, assailing their enemies with personalities, making charges of corruption and underhanded dealings, and throwing the Committee, who were already sufficiently bewildered, into the most distressing state of imbecility. Sleeve-buttons began to appear in the case, and gifts of a more valuable description were charged upon sundry architects. In the midst of all this hubbub, the dazed Committee went through the form of attending to their duties. By and by the clamor died away, and the whole subject was being gradually forgotten, when the Committee, having recovered from its stupor sufficiently to remember that it was obliged to make some kind of a report to the Common Council, finally determined to make a decision. On the 17th of July, therefore, after sitting over three months on the plans, they got together, and, selecting fourteen out of the forty-nine plans, balloted for the three plans which should have the premiums. The first was awarded to Mr. Matz, as being the best plan; the second to Mr. Gay, and the third to Mr. Tilley. Once more the tax-payers began to congratulate themselves that some progress had been made towards getting a Court-House, but once more they were doomed to disappointment. At the last session of the Common Council, the report of the Committee was presented but was not taken up, although the Council were as ready to act then as they ever will be. Its consideration was postponed a week, which will give another week for obfuscating everybody. To still further muddle the matter, the Corporation Counsel sent in an elaborate opinion to the effect that the Joint Committees of the Council and County Commissioners had power given them to award the premiums for the plans, and that their action bound the Council, so far as the premiums were concerned, without, however, binding it as to the selection of a plan by which to build the Court-House. This is probably true as a matter of law, and it amounts to this, that, although the Committees have decided that Mr. Matz's is the best plan, the Council is not obliged to accept the best plan. This virtually leaves the question all open again, and the mirage of the new Court-House, which has been showing itself so brilliantly, once more dissolves and disappears. What shape it will take when it appears again, no one can tell, but it will probably not resemble any of its former aspects. As the Common Council is not bound by the action of the Committee, the whole forty-nine plans once more come into the field, and, as no two of the Council have the same mind or know anything about the matter, in all probability we have got to go through the same old wrangle again. Looking at the farce from this point of view, the question at once suggests itself, if the decision of the Committee is a mere abstract one, carrying no force with it, what was the necessity of having the Committee at all? Was it merely for the purpose of paying out several thousand dollars in premiums for plans no one is bound to accept or even to consider? People who are not members of the Common Council will ask, if Mr. Matz's plan is the best one, why is it not accepted? If it is not the best one, why was he paid the prize of $5,000? The whole matter is now deferred for a week, and, if the same policy is pursued in the Council which was pursued in the Committee, it will go over many more weeks, with a prospect of even worse confusion than we have had heretofore. We think the farce has been played long enough.

A correspondent asks us: "Can you induce 'Old Probabilities' to place San Francisco on the list of stations in the daily weather report. I think it would be more acceptable to a majority of your readers than such outlandish places as Escanaba, Duluth, or the Cannibal Islands?" To this we answer:

First—The United States Signal Service Bureau does furnish reports of the weather at San Francisco, and at a great many places besides those named in the table published in THE TRIBUNE each day.

Second—Our aim in publishing such table is to enable our readers to trace for themselves the movements of the atmosphere, which are known as weather changes; and we have, on several occasions, stated the general principles of weather law, by a knowledge of which the weather of the near future may be obtained from a study of the figures given in our daily table. We publish the meteorological conditions that obtain at small places, like those named by our correspondent, not for the benefit of the inhabitants of those places, but because they form a series of stations surrounding Chicago and its neighborhood; and the weather of some one of those points is always moving upon Chicago, while the weather of San Francisco does not, as a rule, affect the meteorological conditions of this region. If our correspondent will learn to use our daily weather report, he will see that it is not advisable to make the change which he proposes.

DESPOTISM IN GERMANY.

We print elsewhere in this issue an interesting letter from Germany, descriptive of the political and social condition of the Empire as seen by an American. The conclusion which will force itself upon the intelligent reader is, that the German Government of to-day is one of the most absolute and despotic ever known to the world. There have been autocracies that pandered more to the caprice of a despot, and there have been aristocracies, in the feudal days, which enslaved the masses in a manner that would not be possible at the present time. But there has never been so thorough and systematic a domination of the State over the individual. The German Empire is the embodiment of the Paternal System. The State is everything; the citizen nothing. It is the principle of Protection applied universally. Government in Germany means that personal rights, personal opinions, personal religion, personal education, and every other individual thing, must submit to the will of the State. The influence of Prussia was largely felt for years before the Franco-Prussian war; since the war, North Germany has been Prussianized to the core. The subjection of the people, and all their institutions to the Government, has always been the policy of Prince Bismarck, in which he has had an efficient and strong-headed coadjutor in the King of Prussia, now Emperor of Germany. The martial propensities of the hale and burly King William, who lunches with his helmet on his head and sleeps in a camp-bed, have always proved an effective support for Bismarck's budgets; and now the system, which has been so solidly established in Prussia for years, has permeated all that part of Germany which Prussia has practically absorbed.

The military prowess of the Government is its main reliance. To sustain it the people of the Empire are taxed 112,300,992 thalers a year, which represents, at 5 per cent, the interest on a public debt of 2,246,019,840 thalers, equivalent to as many American dollars on a relative basis of values between the two countries. In other words, the people of Germany pay as much annually for the support of an army in time of peace as the people of America pay to discharge the interest and reduce the debt which resulted from a five-years' civil war. Every male citizen is subject to military service for twelve years, three years absolutely and nine years in case of war. The military discipline falls upon the particular time when manhood is forming, and its lessons last for a lifetime. This military service, and other restrictions on marriage, have a bad effect on the morals of the lower classes. It is also a direct cause of the degradation of women, who are forced to till the fields, follow the plow, and bow themselves to unwomanly work, while the men are enlisted in the army for the good of the State. The degradation of women of the lower classes, morally or physically, is an essential element of complete despotism. Education and religion are regarded as mere elements of that intangible but all-absorbing paternity known as the Government. Both are compulsory. Every child must go to school, and every child must be confirmed. The laws are somewhat different in the different States, but all point alike to the strengthening of the Empire. The women keep up their church-going practices; the men drop it altogether after they have issued from the schools. Both conditions are regarded as advantageous to the Government. Just now there is a persecution of the Catholics and a crusade against the Jesuits,—not because they are Catholics and Jesuits, but because their principles and practices are opposed to the despotism of the State. If Methodism prevailed in Germany in the same degree and with the same force as in this country, Bismarck would turn his lance against it just as readily as he has against Catholicism. The police system is military in discipline and Jesuitical in practice. It pervades all Germany. There is no personality, no domesticity, no sociality, no press free from its surveillance. The police of every city have a complete descriptive directory of every man, woman, and child, whether they are resident or transient. They are organized mainly to watch the interests of the Government; incidentally to protect the citizens. They exercise judicial as well as executive powers in public and criminal matters. They are social spies, who stop at no means to obtain information that they desire. Not only the mails, but the telegraph, the express, and the railroad systems are under Government control, and all agencies are used for Government purposes whenever it is suspected that private ends clash with them. The press is totally subjected to police authority. Shortly after the brief Austro-Prussian war of 1866, the formal Press Censorship was abolished, but it was only to throw the control of the press more completely into the hands of the police, who have since suppressed newspapers and imprisoned editors without waiting for censorship. There was a recent effort to pass a liberal Press bill in the Reichstag. Bismarck asked a postponement, and made a "concession" with a new bill of his own. The concession only gives the police wider scope than ever, for a journal may be summarily punished for anything which in general threatens the right of property, the institution of the family, the military system, etc. It is an authorization for suppression of newspapers for general and indefinite offenses that may be construed at pleasure. The political ignorance of the people is almost incomprehensible. Though there is a system of universal suffrage, with property distinctions, the people do not understand it, and the general testimony is to the effect that lawyers alone are familiar with Government affairs.

The German Government of to-day is essentially a strong Government. The conclusion which our correspondent draws, to the effect that "the *people* will not fight to maintain their Government when domestic foes attack it," may be true, but the army will. Never was sedition so quickly and completely crushed as in Berlin in 1848. The German army is as effective in revolution at home as in war abroad. The old Field-Marshal von Wrangle drew up his cannons at the head of Koenig strasse in Berlin and swept the streets, and platoons of soldiers fired at the word upon crowds of people in which their fathers and brothers, mothers and sisters were likely to be. The paternal system of government in general, and the military discipline in particular, is calculated to impress the people with the notion that their first duty is to the State, and that whatever it does is right. The flood of emigration that has poured from Germany to America has probably been caused more by the prospects of doing better in a new country than by the attraction of political freedom. Recent discussion on the subject of Scandinavian emigration to America has developed this fact with regard to the Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians, and it is probable that it applies equally to the great mass of Germans who come to America. People become accustomed to the paternal system, and like it even at the sacrifice of personal freedom. The dangers that threaten the strong system of Government so rigidly established over North Germany are rather these: (1) The abuse of the power of the State by a corrupt ruler and Ministry; (2) the old sectional animosity which formerly existed, and the new jealousies that are likely to arise among the different States; and (3) the natural ambition of a powerful and centralized Government to extend its dominions. Disintegration of the German Empire is likely to grow out of one or all these possible conditions in time; but, as the people themselves are generally responsible for the Government they live under, the German people have provided a system which is likely to hold them down to it by its own adhesive strength and gravitation until abuses different from any that are inherent in the system combine to weaken it.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Illinois State Board of Equalization meets at Springfield next Tuesday, Aug. 12, and will be composed of the following gentlemen, elected last year, but now to be assembled for the first time, viz.:

Ex-Officio—Charles E. Lippincott, Auditor of State.
Dist. 1—William M. Whitney, of DuPage.
2—Thomas Prosser, of Cook.
3—Homer Willmarth, of Cook.
4—Orson C. Diggins, of McHenry.
5—Edward B. Warner, of Whiteside.
6—William L. Wiley, of Henry.
7—Sylvester H. Dewey, of Grundy.
8—Ira C. Mosier, of Kankakee.
9—Rufus W. Miles, of Knox.
10—Daniel D. Parry, of Warren.
11—*Levi T. Whitesides*, of Greene.
12—*John W. Savage*, of Cass.
13—Stephen D. Fisher, of Logan.
14—Joseph G. English, of Vermilion.
15—*Samuel McNutt*, of Edgar.
16—*Daniel L. McCawley*, of Clay.
17—*George Hunter*, of Macoupin.
18—Daniel R. McMasters, of Randolph.
19—*Arad K. McCabe*, of Gallatin.
Secretary—William Stadden.
[Six Liberals, in *italics*.]

—The election of Delegate in Congress, Sept. 1, by New Mexico, will be hotly contested by Jose M. Gallegos, the late Delegate, and Stephen B. Elkins, candidate of the office-holders' regime. Whichever of them is apparently elected will find, under the beneficent salary-grab law, an accumulation of $5,625 salary, which may be drawn before ever Congress meets, and without even the trouble of a visit to Washington.

—Richard P. Morgan, Jr., of Bloomington, Ill., accepts the Anti-Monopoly nomination for Treasurer of McLean County, saying:

> I have informal knowledge of my nomination to the office of County Treasurer of McLean County by your Convention of the 1st of August. Fearing, should I delay accepting the nomination until after the Republican Convention, a misconstruction of motives, I desire at once to thank you for your expression of confidence, and if elected I shall take pride in trying to perform the duties of that office in all respects, so as to justify your good opinion of me.
>
> I firmly believe that through the wrongful and pernicious influences of the various monopolies existing in this country, the just and proper liberties of the American people are already seriously endangered; and that it is therfore vitally necessary to every true and patriotic citizen, to arrest without delay the monopoly power, which has been permitted to advance so far that the people of the United States, from Maine to Oregon, are startled by its portentious shadow.
>
> I firmly believe that adequate relief for the evils complained of cannot be obtained through the action of existing political parties, trammeled, as they are, by many unworthy men, the serious effect of whose faithless performance of duty the people are now rising to overcome.
>
> If it shall be needed to say more than this before election day, I will try to do so, in word and spirit, to meet your approval, and also that of my own sense of duty touching the exigency of the times.
>
> RICHARD P. MORGAN, JR.
>
> BLOOMINGTON, Aug. 4, 1873.

—We believe that the Democratic party as a national party is to all intents and purposes *practically dead*, though its principles will live while a Republican form of government exists in our land. It may seem to some unreasonable that any man should be deterred from supporting Democratic principles merely on account of the name, but it is a fact nevertheless, and men who are wedded to the name of Democrat ought to be as willing to give it up for the sake of principle.—*Bloomington (Ill.) Democrat.*

—The abandonment of the Democratic organization is a cheering sign. We hope a political party may never again have such a lease upon life. Long-continued prosperity is always accompanied by corruption, and a breaking up and fresh commingling of the elements every few years would be for the nation's health. Look at the present Republican party, rioting upon the National Treasury! Behold its Credit Mobilier, its salary-grabbing! These "sins and wickednesses" ought to be enough to choke the life out of it; but we mistrust that only a tithe of its corruptions have come to the light. Whenever a party is guilty of a crime so hideous as the salary-grab, it is fit only to die. A Republican Congress and a Republican President compassed this ineffable meanness.—*Danville (Ill.) Times.*

—The great reaction now in progress, all tends to an ultimate and certain result. The cheated and betrayed masses are already looking for a relief that can only come in one way. They see through the goom the star that heralds the advent, and are already hastening to regain the road trod with safety by such multitudes before them. In the near future it is as certain to triumph as the world moves.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer.*

—Fortunately for the country and for the credit of the press, the epoch of journalistic servility as one of the chief agencies in politics is passing away. In all quarters there are signs abroad of this purport, which neither statesman nor patriot can behold without a thrill of satisfaction. The independent and impartial press of the country may not be as courageous and as far-reaching as it ought to be, or as well appreciated as it should be, or as commanding and effective as right-minded people would have it be; nevertheless, it is doing a wholesome and good work.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

—Some people think the farmers' movement is not accomplishing anything. Such is not the case, however. These railroad gentry are beginning to have respect for the movement. They see that it means business, and that the farmers are terribly in earnest, and that it won't do to "fool them."—*Mattoon (Ill.) Commercial.*

—We do believe this "irrepressible conflict will go on" until the principle is established that a corporation cannot be granted powers by the people's representatives and agents to oppress them, without a just remedy, and that corporations must forfeit their franchises to the State as the agent of the people, when the granted rights, charters, and franchises have been perverted, abused, and misused.—*Mattoon (Ill.) Journal.*

—Those who object to the Railroad law on the ground that it has *fixed* the new freight rates are mistaken. The railroad companies have made the rates. Their gradually ascending scale of prices is a concession to that part of the law which prohibits unjust discrimination, but in fixing the initial rate and the scale of advance from station to station they have followed their own ideas. They could have made the tariff 10, 20, or 50 per cent below their present rates, and have better conformed to the law.—*Lincoln (Ill.) Herald.*

—First-class freight from New York to Chicago by rail is now 75 cents per hundred. The incorporated gang of robbers known as the West Wisconsin Railway Company charge 40 cents per hundred from Camp Douglas to Humbird. How is that for stealing?—*Neillsville (Wis.) Press.*

—The discussion of railway freight rates, from the standpoint of city interests, has now commenced. The agitation, heretofore, is from the farmers' standpoint. The position taken by the New Yorkers is, in the main, more tenable than that of the farmers, although the grievances of the two are, probably, quite equal. New York objects against the discrimination practiced against her, in favor of other cities. She also denounces the system of "watering" railway stock, now so common, and the enforcement of a freight tariff intended to secure dividends on stock not really represented in the cost of the railroads. We welcome the agitation as likely to lead to railway business being brought down to a solid business basis. We believe the people, not Constitutions, will remedy the railroad evils existing.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

—The Boston *Traveller*, which may be supposed to be conversant with Gen. Butler's plans, says: "It is no longer a question whether Gen. Butler will bolt—he will be the candidate, and the bolting, if any occurs, will be by his opponents. 'Will they bolt?' is now the great question of our local politics. We don't believe they will, but until that doubt is settled, the propriety of their attempting to control the party is questionable."

—The Washington *Chronicle* suggests that those who denounce Gen. Butler as the author and defender of the "salary-grab," and the Senators and Representatives of the existing Congress, all of whom, possibly with one or two exceptions, are regularly receiving and pocketing their little $625 per month under this law, are not very consistent teachers of morality. The honorable members from Massachusetts, whose pockets are plethoric with greenbacks drawn since the 4th of last March as monthly pay at the increased rates, as members of the Forty-third Congress, and denounce Butler for supporting the law under which they secure this lucre, are not very valuable as shining examples of virtue. It is about time such demagoguism was played out.—*Burlington (Ia.) Hawk-Eye.*

—We hope that Butler will get the nomination, for he can do far less mischief in Massachusetts than he could at Washington. Some of the most unpopular measures of the Republican party had their origin in the versatile mind of Gen. Butler. As Governor of Massachusetts his influence would be more local than national.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

—That Grant himself is intent upon a third term, and that his trusted manipulators, the office-holders, have already their cues no intelligent observer of current events can hardly doubt.—*Quincy (Ill.) Herald.*

—The discussion of the third term has been brought about by a few politicians whose desire for office renders them sycophantic and foolish in their conduct, and has been taken up by a certain portion of the press in order to make a point in favor of their pet theory that the country is drifting toward Cæsarism.—*Cheyenne Leader.*

—One thing is certain. The silly talk of the Democratic papers about "Cæsarism" and the third-term nonsense is a striking, though involuntary, tribute to the strength of the Republican party. It was thought a year ago that the Liberal movement was going to kill the Republican party, and we were told even then that it had fulfilled its mission, outlived its usefulness, etc. But it vindicated itself with an outstretched arm, and carried the country by a tremendous majority. Since then it has had some ugly licks, such as Credit Mobilier, back-pay, etc., dealt it by its own friends, and yet our opponents admit if the Republican party choose to nominate Gen. Grant for another term, an event which is utterly and absurdly improbable, that his election would be certain! It shows what supreme confidence they have in the strength of the Republican party.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—Now the question arises, what has George W. McCrary, the member of Congress from this District, done since the 4th of March last to entitled him to draw up to this time the sum of $3,125—that is $625 a month. Has he not, during all this time, been attending to his own private business, making as much aside from his salary-grab, probably, as any lawyer in Keokuk?—*Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.*

—We were never more firmly resolved upon anything upon this earth than that Congressmen shall not have more than $5,000 a year for their services. If Mr. Joseph G. Cannon takes more, we shall do our utmost to defeat him if he presents himself for re-election. If he takes the wages it was expected he should have when elected, *and no more*, undoubtedly he can have our support if he deems it worth the having. But we are ready to vote for the most hateful and villainous Copperhead God suffered to come through the war alive before we would vote for the most "truly loil" salary-grabber. There is a personal meanness, an individual sordidness, a crystalized cussedness, an avarice, an indecency, about the grab that rouses one's anger and provokes profanity. The man who has not got the gristle to resent this infamy ought to raise corn all his life for 20 cents a bushel. It was the last act of a Congress reeking in rottenness and corruption. The act was indorsed by a Republican President.—*Danville (Ill.) Times.*

—We hope every Democratic paper in the District will speak out unequivocally. The people repudiate Mr. Comingo's conduct, and the organs of public sentiment should not be silent. Concerning Mr. Comingo personally we have not a word to say. We have always regarded him as an honorable gentleman, and for the many favors he has shown us personally we feel especially grateful; but still our duty is clear and we have not hesitated to condemn Mr. C's conduct on the salary question in the most unmistakable terms. He no longer represents the people of the Eighth District and it becomes his duty to resign, and let the place be filled by one about whose garments there is no taint of official corruption. We are convinced that four-fifths of the tax-payers and voters of each school district in his Congressional District demand his resignation. They are beginning to speak out, and Mr. Comingo may expect to hear the voice of an outraged constituency until he does yield the place he is no longer morally entitled to.—*Platte City (Mo.) Landmark.*

—Mr. Grant's Postmaster at Freeport, and editor of the Freeport *Journal*, this State, set afloat a story about a secret circular from the Democratic State Central Committee of Illinois, concerning the county elections this fall. Mr. Grant's Freeport Postmaster-editor has been assured by a member of the Committee alluded to that no such circular has been issued, and that the said Committee has had no meeting whatever, this year. Yet Mr. Grant's Postmaster-editor, and other editors, members of Mr. Grant's party, permit their falsehood to go on its travels, uncontradicted. This is a sample of the morality of Postmaster-editors, belonging to Mr. Grant's party.—*Rock Island Argus.*

Murderer Captured.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 5.—Daisy Breese, the murderer of his brother Don, was captured in Williamson County this morning. Search was instituted on Sunday by Sheriff Irvin and a posse, of this county, but no discoveries were made. Suspecting that Breese had gone to Williamson County, the Sheriff, with a Mr. Greenlee and a Mr. Walker, the father-in-law of Don Breese, took the train on Sunday night for Carbondale. Arriving there about 2 o'clocck yesterday morning, they started for Williamson County, and at a little after daylight they learned that their game was hidden in a field of weeds near by. The field was then surrounded, when Daisy showed himself, and declared that he would not be taken. The Sheriff drew his revolver, when some one of the party, on the other side, fired, and Breese was shot through the shoulder, captured, and brought back to this city this morning, where he has been lodged in jail. His wound is not thought to be dangerous. We have not heard that he has made any admissions as to his guilt. Sheriff Irvin deserves great credit for thus promptly pursuing and capturing this dangerous man.

A Prisod Warden Attacked by a Convict.

BOSTON, Aug 5.—Daniel Whelton, a convict in the State Prison, to-day attacked Warden Chamberlain with a shovel, striking him in the face. The blow took effect over the right eye, and along the right side of the Warden's face, penetrating to the bone. Chamberlain fired at the convict, the ball breaking one of his ribs. He was taken to the hospital. Chamberlain's wounds, although serious, are not dangerous.

Arrest of a Dealer in Counterfeit United States Bonds.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 5.—A Dr. Goldsborough, at Mungerville, was to-day arrested for dealing in counterfeit United States bonds, of which, it is alleged, he sold $20,000 worth in Pennsylvania. This offense is said to have been committed last summer, and it is claimed that he goes under an alias.

Adrift on the Lake.

DETROIT, Aug. 5.—Yesterday Samuel Cooley and Eli Duval were picked up in Lake Erie, off Stony Point, by the tug Frank Tracy, their boat having capsized on Sunday morning, since which time they had been in the water, unable to right their boat. They were very much exhausted, and one of them was nearly dead.

Elections in the Cherokee Nation.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—An election was held yesterday in the Cherokee Nation for members of the National Council and Delegates to the Grand Council at Ockmulgee, which meets on the first Monday of December next. The interest of the election rests mainly upon the issues which have sprung up in the nation during the few past years, relative to the establishment of a Territorial Government for the Indian Territory and the allotment of land in severalty. The progressive party believe they have carried the election, but, owing to the remoteness of some of the voting precincts and the absence of the telegraph, the result cannot be ascertained for some days. The new Council of Cherokees will vote to ratify or reject the Constitution which was framed by the Grand Council at Ockmulgee in 1870, and upon this issue the campaign was conducted.

MADISON.

German Protest Against the Saloon-Closing Ordinance—The Mayor Called Upon to Close All Other Business Places on Sunday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 5.—About 150 Germans called together by a hand-bill printed in German, assembled at Turner's Hall last evening, with a few others, less than 200 in all. After a few speeches, in which no excitement was shown except by one man arrested for Sunday liquor selling without license, but in which the conduct of acting Mayor Chapman, in attempting to prevent the sale of liquor on Sunday, was severely condemned, and reflections made on Mayor Gregory, who had before the election promised not to interfere with liquor-selling, resolutions were adopted in substance as follows:

That other State laws and ordinances concerning the observance of the Sabbath, besides those relative to saloons, should be enforced; requesting the Mayor to have notices served on proprietors of steamboats, omnibuses, livery stables, soda fountains, confectioneries, and various establishments, some of which have been open on Sunday, and requesting them to suspend business on that day; that a committee of twenty citizens be appointed to prosecute violations of the Sunday law unless the Mayor takes the responsibility; that a committee of six be appointed to wait on Mayor Gregory when he returns, and inquire his opinion and intentions in regard to this matter.

The meeting also resolved to join the Constitutional Union, lately organized in Milwaukee, and send delegates to its meeting on the 6th, with a view to securing personal liberty and equality to all before the law.

The meeting was mostly composed of beer-venders and their special cronies, few prominent Germans taking part, and the sentiment of the majority of our citizens indorses the Mayor's action.

RAILROADS AND WAREHOUSES.

Stock-Shippers Complain of High Rates—Deficit in the Chicago Grain Inspection Department.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 5.—The conference of the Railroad Commissioners with the gentlemen whom they had cited before them resulted simply in establishing the fact that stock tariffs, as established by the July schedules of the railroads, were excessively high when compared with the old tariffs. This was the opinion of Mr. Joel Dalbey, of this county, the only one of the stock men present. He is a very intelligent gentleman, of large experience, and capable of giving a reliable opinion.

Messrs. Oberly and Hart, of the Special Legislative Committee of Thirteen on Railroad Legislation, were in attendance this afternoon, and it is understood that their opinions of the law agreed mainly with the interpretations so far given it in the published opinions of the Commissioners, disclaiming the fact, however, that the Commissioners had abridged inter-State commerce, or attemptedo to d so in any of their opinions, in which disclaimer the Commissioners agree. It is probable that much developed to-day will find expression in the schedules under preparation. The Commission meets again to-morrow.

The Commissioners have been engaged in auditing and approving the monthly bills for the grain inspection department in Chicago. The accounts show a deficit in the cash for June of $4,783.47; for July, $2,460.16. The Commissioners are of the opinion that the department will, from this time forward, be self-sustaining. The expense of both the grain and Registers' departments for July were $9,989.30.

PACIFIC COAST.

Fire Relief Committee for Portland, Oregon—Decision in an Important Land Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—The Mayor of Portland has appointed a Relief Committee to raise funds in aid of the sufferers by the late fire. He desires the Committee to seek relief at home without calling upon other committees West or East unless absolutely necessary.

The case of Houghton vs. Surveyor-General Hardenburg, involving the right of custody of the Los Animos Land Patent, by Hardenburg, has been decided in the Twelfth District Court in favor of the latter. Houghton will appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Power of Healing—A Singular Story.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 5.—A singular report comes from Olney, in this State: Mrs. Powell, wife of Hon. I. A. Powell, member of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, is said to be possessed of the power to heal and cure all kinds of disease, and that she really has performed some miraculous cures. The power has lately come upon her, and my informant, who called upon her yesterday, says that there were at least thirty women with various kinds of disease inside her house, and a large number of men outside, all waiting to be administered to. Telegrams and letters are reaching her from all directions.

Riotous Negroes Arrested.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 5.—Twenty negroes, charged with Ku-Kluxing W. H. Wyatt, in Madison County, Tenn., as reported in these dispatches, have been arrested by citizens, and carried into Jackson, where all were admitted to bail in $500 each, except Joe Rice, Monroe Elderidge, Nathan Fair, and Charles Reed, who were committed without bail. The lynching of Wyatt was a most brutal affair, and the story of his having outraged an old negro woman is indignantly denied by the woman herself.

Drowned.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 5.—Two sons of David Kendall, a highly respectable citizen of Henry County, aged 18 and 22 years, were drowned in the West Sandy last Saturday while bathing. One, who could not swim, got into deep water, and his brother, in attempting to save him, was clutched in his arms and carried down the river.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 5.—Frank Arnold, an old citizen of Grand Rapids, Mich., was found dead in the canal there yesterday.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5.—Steamships City of Bristol, Pennsylvania, Ville de Paris, and Humboldt, from New York, have arrived out.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 5.—Arrived—Steamship Olympus, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Arrived—Steamships Europa and Atlas, from Glasgow; Wyoming, from Liverpool.

Utah Items.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 5.—The Territorial election passed off quietly. Outside of the Gentile mining camps the Mormon is the ticket elected.

A tremendous rain storm occurred yesterday doing considerable damage.

The headquarters of the Western Union Telegraph Company is moved from Omaha, and established here.

Ball for the Benefit of the Portland, Oregon, Sufferers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—A grand reception, promenade concert, and ball will be given at the Ocean House, Long Branch, next Saturday evening, for the benefit of the Portland, Ore., sufferers. President Grant, who was a former resident of Portland, will be present.

American Dental Association.

TOLEDO, Aug. 5.—The thirteenth annual meeting of the American Dental Association met at Put-in-Bay to-day, at 10 o'clock a. m., Dr. Hunt, of Indianapolis, President, in the chair. The roll was called, and preliminary business transacted. There are present about 150 representing various States, and quite a number are still to arrive.

Fatal Fall.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 5.—Ex-Poor Master Peter Hare, of Richmond, Walworth County, Wis., fell sixty feet from a windmill yesterday, sustaining probably fatal injuries.

A Murderer Denied a New Trial.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 5.—A motion for a new trial was argued to-day and over-ruled by the Judge in the case of William Campbell, convicted of the murder of Doyle, mate of the steamer Grand Tower.

Vice-President Wilson.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—Vice-President Wilson was in town to-day, looking very well. He is improving fast.

...e party believe they have carried the elec...out, owing to the remoteness of some of ...ting precincts and the absence of the tele... the result cannot be ascertained for some ... The new Council of Cherokees will vote ...y or reject the Constitution which was ...d by the Grand Council at Ockmulgee in ...nd upon this issue the campaign was con...

MADISON.

...an Protest Against the Saloon...ing Ordinance—The Mayor Call... Upon to Close All Other Business ...es on Sunday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...ISON, Wis., Aug. 5.—About 150 Germans ... together by a hand-bill printed in Ger... assembled at Turner's Hall last evening, ... few others, less than 200 in all. After a ...peeches, in which no excitement was shown ...t by one man arrested for Sunday liquor ...g without license, but in which the conduct ...cting Mayor Chapman, in attempt...o prevent the sale of liquor on Sunday, ... severely condemned, and reflections ... on Mayor Gregory, who had before the ...n promised not to interfere with liquor... ...s, resolutions were adopted in substance ...ows:

...t other State laws and ordinances con...g the observance of the Sabbath, besides ... relative to saloons, should be enforced; ...sting the Mayor to have notice served on ...rietors of steamboats, omnibuses, livery ..., soda fountains, confectioneries, and va... establishments, some of which have been ... on Sunday, and requesting them to sus... business on that day; that a committee ...venty citizens be appointed to prosecute ...tions of the Sunday law unless the Mayor ... the responsibility; that a committee of ...e appointed to wait on Mayor Gregory ...he returns, and inquire his opinion and ...tions in regard to this matter.

...e meeting also resolved to join the Consti...nal Union, lately organized in Milwaukee, ...end delegates to its meeting on the 6th, ... a view to securing personal liberty and ...lity to all before the law.

...e meeting was mostly composed of beer-...lers and their special cronies, few prominent ...mans taking part, and the sentiment of the ...ority of our citizens indorses the Mayor's...

...ILROADS AND WAREHOUSES.

...ck-Shippers Complain of High ...ates—Deficit in the Chicago Grain ...nspection Department.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...RINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 5.—The conference of ... Railroad Commissioners with the gentlemen ...m they had cited before them resulted ...ply in establishing the fact that stock tariffs, ...established by the July schedules of the rail...ds, were excessively high when compared ...h the old tariffs. This was the opinion o... Joel Dalbey, of this county, the only one of ... stock men present. He is a very intelligent ...ntleman, of large experience, and capable of ...ing a reliable opinion.

Messrs. Oberly and Hart, of the Special Legis...ive Committee of Thirteen on Railroad Legisla...n, were in attendance this afternoon, and it ...understood that their opinions of the law ...ased mainly with the interpretations so far ...en it in the published opinions of the Com...sioners, disclaiming the fact, however, that ... Commissioners had abridged inter-State ...mmerce, or attempted to d so in any of their ...inions, in which disclaimer the Commission... agree. It is probable that much developed ...day will find expression in the schedules un... preparation. The Commission meets again ...morrow.

The Commissioners have been engaged in an...ing and approving the monthly bills for the ...in inspection department in Chicago. The ...ounts show a deficit in the cash for June of ...783.47; for July, $2,460.16. The Commis...ners are of the opinion that the department ...l, from this time forward, be self-sustaining, ... expense of both the grain and Registers' ...partments for July were $9,989.30.

PACIFIC COAST.

...re Relief Committee for Portland, ...Oregon—Decision in an Important ...Land Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—The Mayor of Port...nd has appointed a Relief Committee to raise ...nds in aid of the sufferers by the late fire. He ...sires the Committee to seek relief at home ...thout calling upon other committees West or ...st unless absolutely necessary.

The case of Houghton vs. Surveyor-Gen. ...ardenburg, involving the right of custody of ... Los Animos Land Patent, by Hardenburg, ...s been decided in the Twelfth District Court ... favor of the latter. Houghton will appeal to ... Supreme Court.

...e Power of Healing—A Singular Story.

...RINGFIELD, Aug. 5.—A singular report, ...es from Olney, in this State: Mrs. Powell, ...e of Hon. I. A. Powell, member of the Twen...seventh General Assembly, is said to be pos...sed of the power to heal and cure all kinds of ...ease, and that she really has performed some ...aculous cures. The power has lately come ...n her, and my informant, who called upon ... yesterday, says that there were at least ...ty women with various kinds of disease in ... her house, and a large number of men out..., all waiting to be administered to. Tele...ns and letters are reaching her from all di...ns.

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THE FIRE MARSHALSHIP.

Something About the Candidates Spoken of in Connection with the Vacant Office—Wright—Bateham—Benner—Bullwinkle—Sweenie—Agnew, and Dixon—Their Record and Qualifications.

The important position of Fire Marshal has yet to be permanently filled; and, in view of the public interests to be entrusted to the care of the "coming man," all classes of citizens feel anxious about him. The Mayor seems to understand and thoroughly appreciate the fact that the office at his disposal is no ordinary one, and that its many functions cannot be discharged by every man who imagines himself peculiarly fitted for the place. He has prudently deferred making a nomination until he can find a person who is intellectually and physically capable of governing such an important part of the municipal machinery as the Fire Department, and one who has the confidence and respect of the entire community. Several names have already been mentioned, but there seems to be an obstacle in the way of each that is almost insurmountable.

It is understood that the Mayor would be gratified if Col. Levi P. Wright, Police Commissioner, would accept the nomination. That gentleman, however, has positively declined the honor, being, as he himself expresses it, "too old and too fat to rush around after fires now." If the law could be changed so that the Chief Marshal would not be compelled to attend fires outside of a limited district,—the business portion of the city, for instance,—unless summoned by a second alarm, the probability is the Colonel would take the place.

Ex-Ald. W. B. Bateham is also understood to be another of the Mayor's favorites for Marshal, he having been a fireman of some distinction in his younger days, and at all times a man of strict habits and unimpeachable integrity. But he doesn't hanker after the position. Like Col. Wright, he says he is "old and rather stiff," and it wouldn't do for him to go climbing ladders except in an emergency. If the head of the Department was not bound by law to answer every alarm, he might take the place, and devote his time principally to the financial portion of the duties.

The objections raised by these two gentlemen are suggestive of a paragraph which may be of interest to those who read it. Chicago is about the only city in the country which compels the Chief Marshal of the Fire Department to rush off every time the fire-bell rings, night or day. In every other first-class city the Assistant Marshals are supposed to be capable of handling an incipient fire or a smoky chimney, and the principal officer, unless in the event of a second alarm, never attends a fire outside of the business portion. Under this rule he is always present to take charge of his men and apparatus where a head is most needed. Under the rule which obtains in this city, the Chief Marshal and the First Assistant may be working on a fire at the South Side limits while another and more dangerous one is in progress in the heart of the business section.

The third man who is prominently named in connection with the Chief Marshalship is Matthias Benner, the First Assistant Marshal, who is now temporarily filling the vacancy caused by the removal of Williams. His chances are rather slim, however, as the Mayor seems determined not to appoint a member of the Department. Benner, though a comparatively young man, is a fireman of fifteen years' experience, and during the greater portion of that time has held positions of trust and responsibility. He has been an Assistant Marshal for years, and carried the Department on his shoulders when its late head was not in the best possible condition to manage it. His friends, and their name is legion, include prominent citizens and the entire Fire Department. They are working dilligently to secure his appointment, basing his claims on his record for efficiency, on his strictly temperate habits, and on the manner in which he extinguished the fire in the Singer Block the other evening.

Ben Bullwinkle, the Captain of the Fire Insurance Patrol, is also an aspirant to the position, and is strongly backed by the Board of Underwriters. The insurance men claim that he is by all odds the best and most reliable fireman in the city, and are leaving no stone unturned to secure his elevation to the Marshalship. Delegations of them have waited on the Mayor day after day since the vacancy was created, and he has listened patiently to them while they dilated on the merits of their favorite. It did seem at one time as if His Honor would send Bullwinkle's name to the Council, but he refrained when he learned that a number of Aldermen would oppose him on the ground of inexperience. He may yet receive the nomination, however. Bullwinkle's first connection with the Fire Department dates back six or seven years. He drove U. P. Harris' wagon, and when Williams was made Marshal, he drove his. He was a driver when the Board of Underwriters conceived the idea of organizing an Insurance Patrol similar to those in Eastern cities, and through the influence of Williams and others he was made Captain of the Company. He gathered around him at the start some of the best men connected with the Fire Department, and with their assistance placed the Patrol on an efficient footing. It has grown in usefulness ever since, and is to-day one of the best organizations of the kind in the country. It is almost unnecessary to tell the people of Chicago that the duty of the Patrol is to rescue goods from a burning building, to cover with tarpaulins such goods as they cannot rescue, and to take charge of and sweep out the building when the Fire Department leaves it. Beyond this, it has no connection with a fire. The Underwriters feel proud of Bullwinkle for the services he has rendered them, and will make the city reward him if possible.

Dennis J. Sweenie, foreman of a North Side engine company, is mentioned in connection with the position. He was Chief Marshal of the old Volunteer Department, and managed the Paid Department for a short time after its organization. He has devoted nearly his whole life to the business, and understands it thoroughly.

Mr. Frank Agnew, it is understood, has also entered the field, and is supported by strong recommendations. He is one of the old-time firemen, and is the President of the Volunteer Firemen's Association. It is hard to tell what show he stands, if any, but as he is an exceedingly practical man, and a builder of good reputation, his claims are likely to meet with a respectful hearing.

Last, but by no means least, comes Detective Joe Dixon. His object in desiring to drop the hand-cuffs and pick up the trumpet is imperfectly understood at this writing, but that does not alter the fact that he is a candidate for Marshal. His name has been brought to the attention of the Mayor by men of high standing in the community, who seem to think that the practical qualities which he possesses will carry him through His Honor's office and through the Council with flying colors.

The suspense cannot last long now. An appointment will have to be made next Monday evening, as the Mayor promised it in his communication to the Council on the removal of Williams. There is no means of ascertaining the name likely to be thrown on the cold charities of the Aldermen, for the mouth of him who sits in the executive chair is closed, even like an oyster, on the subject, and the statements of others are nothing but mere conjectures, dictated in nearly every instance by personal feeling. All that can be done is to wait.

MR. H. NORTON'S COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As your reporter, in his minutes of proceedings in the Hyde Park Board last Saturday, did not quite correctly state the facts relative to my complaint, noted therein, I ask a little space to set him and others right in the matter.

There was no mention made in my communication of No. 828 Cottage Grove avenue, nor any complaint of the sanitary condition of No. 826, as far as I recollect. The back yard of this latter number is unfortunately situated, being surrounded on two sides by premises having no yards, a part of whose tenants, despite repeated cautions, have thrown their kitchen-garbage upon this lot. Added to this, there are six or seven privies in close proximity, adjoining or on the line of No. 826, not one of which has been thoroughly disinfected the present season; and one must have catarrh very badly indeed if he can escape suffering from the stench they have created. After burying the refuse matter intruded upon us by the lawlessness of neighbors, and enduring the utmost inconvenience to escape this stench,—sleeping with closed windows in the hottest nights, dosing with drugs to keep the stomach from revolting, and in various ways inflicting self-torment in the hope of escaping worse suffering,—I make no apology for invoking the hand of authority as a last resort. From my own premises not an ounce of garbage has been thrown out this season; everything is consumed. The privy belonging to the lot has been repeatedly disinfected, and every precaution taken to guard against filth and consequent sickness. If others in the vicinity had been equally careful, there would have been no occasion of complaint; and I cannot see that the fact of my being a comparative stranger in this locality will exonerate any one from the discharge of a recognized duty, to protect his neighbors against suffering from his neglect. I disclaim all malice in the matter, and can afford to abide the calm judgment of an intelligent community.

H. NORTON,

826 COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE, Aug. 5, 1873.

NECROLOGY.

Meeting of the Health Board—322 Deaths Last Week, 30 Less than Preceding Week—Nuisances Abated—Sanitary Superintendent Miller Begins His Duties.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday afternoon, Dr. John Reid, Health Officer and Acting Sanitary Superintendent, presented his mortality report for the week ending Aug. 2. The total number of deaths was 322, a decrease of 30 from the preceding week. The principal causes of death had been cholera infantum and convulsions. Of the former there had been 96 fatal cases, and of the latter, 39. Diarrhea carried off 26, and cholera-morbus 11. The number of infants under one year who died was 167. The mean thermometer for the week has been 74 degrees. The wards having the greatest mortality were the Sixth, with 31 deaths; the Seventh, with 40; the Eighth, with 25; the Ninth, with 15; the Fifteenth, with 49; the Sixteenth, with 38; the Seventeenth, with 22; the Eighteenth, with 24. The number of deaths in the remaining wards ranged from one in the First to ten in the Eleventh. There had been 11 deaths from small-pox during the week, and 24 new cases of small-pox and varioloid had been reported.

The weekly report of the Health Officer showed that 524 nuisance notices had been served, and 573 nuisances abated. The sewer notices served number 31, and the sewer connections made, 81. A large quantity of beef, cheese, eggs, and vegetables had been condemned as unfit for use. The report had a good word to say for the scavenger contractors and the Bridgeport slaughter-houses.

The Health Officer had personally examined the district south of Van Buren street and west of Ashland avenue, and found it so thickly peopled that he deems it necessary to extend the tri-weekly scavenger service over the district.

Dr. Reid also presented a mortality report for the month of July. It showed the number of deaths to have been 1,502, 475 of which were from cholera infantum, 39 from cholera morbus, and 93 from diarrhea. The increase over the number of deaths in the month of June was 844. The cases of small-pox during the month numbered 143.

The Health Officer's report for the same month showed that 2,626 notices to abate nuisances had been served, and 3,200 had been abated. The suits brought for violation of the the health ordinances numbered 145, and the arrests for the same cause 1. The total amount of fines assessed was $2,520. Sewer notices served, 247; sewer connections made, 743.

Letters were read from the Sanitary Inspectors of the three divisions of the city, announcing improvement in the general health of the public.

Dr. Ben C. Miller was officially recognized as Sanitary Superintendent, and the Board adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Hon. S. S. Mann, from Elgin, is at the Briggs House.

Admiral Coffin, of London, England, is stopping at the Briggs House.

Black-walnut foot-stands are becoming the rage among the high-toned bootblacks of the city.

The old oaken bucket which whilom slaked the thirst of Criminal Court officials has given place to a $9 bran new water-cooler.

The regular monthly meeting of the Managers of the Home for the Friendless will be held at the Home, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Henry Burton, a notorious cracksman, was before Justice Scully yesterday, on the charge of vagrancy. He was fined $100, and took an appeal.

The regular meeting of the Chicago Photographic Association will be held this evening at the hall on the third floor of the building No. 158 State street.

The address "West Side Station" should be placed on all letters intended for delivery from the branch Post-Office, at the corner of Washington and Halsted streets.

Cholera mixture must hide its diminished head in face of an equally beneficial and much cheaper beverage. The Madison pop-stalls are advertising "Hygienic Root Beer for Sale."

The Firemen's and Franklin (printers) Base Ball Clubs played a game at the corner of Laflin and Van Buren streets yesterday afternoon, which was won by the latter; score, 65 to 5! This item was brought in by the Franklins.

Barney Zilinger, who did the shooting at No. 135 North Western avenue, on Monday afternoon, was taken before Justice Scully yesterday, and held for further examination, under bonds of $1,000. His companion is still at large.

F. Winche, Louisville, Ky.; B. J. Ives, Auburn, N. Y.; J. M. Gill, Pekin; J. C. Hunt, New York; A. S. Murdock, Boston; A. M. Tenny, New York; W. Ollis, Bloomington; A. J. Warden, Darlington; M. Dean, Sycamore; T. A. Upton and wife, Cedar Rapids, are at the Briggs House.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a baby named Patrick Donovan, 16 months old, was run over and seriously injured at the corner of Bunker and Jefferson streets. He was taken to his home, No. 467 South Jefferson street, and attended by Dr. Bradrick.

Bids were received by the Board of Public Works, yesterday, for supplying the city with one mile of 12-inch water-pipe, and six miles of 8-inch pipe. R. D. Wood & Co. offered the lowest bid, being $74 for the 8-inch pipe; and Gaylord Iron Company $73.75 for the 12-inch pipe. No award was made.

On Sunday night, Mike Crowley, not being much affected by the liquor law, stole a barrel of whisky from a saloon at No. 40 West Erie street. Sergt. Briscoe tracked to his house, and found it concealed under some rags in a bedroom. Yesterday Crowley was taken before Justice Scully, and remanded for a further hearing.

A loose stone fell from the east side of the old Court-House, last night, and barely missed a police-officer in its descent. If it had fallen during the day, doubtless the Coroner would have been called on to hold an inquest. Steps should be taken to remove from the sides of the building all loose fragments.

The Aldermen who are in favor of the ordinance regulating livery-stable keepers, claim that, should the Mayor contemplate vetoing that ordinance, he has allowed the opportunity for doing so to slip by, a regular meeting of the Council having been held without his exerting the veto power.

Capt. Briggs, of the schooner Helen Blood, reports that while the vessel was en route for Brasher's Pier, a sailor, Richard McGuire, jumped overboard while the vessel was opposite Milwaukee. The man was immediately rescued. On the following morning, he again jumped overboard, while the vessel was opposite Sheboygan, and was drowned.

Henry Walsh, a bill-poster, in the employ of Broadway Brothers & Treyser, while engaged in posting P. T. Barnum's show-bills on the large bulletin-boards on Madison avenue, yesterday, fell from the ladder and came near breaking his neck. He was picked up insensible and conveyed to the nearest drug-store, where prompt medical attendance was administered. It is thought that no permanent injury was received.

The longest bulletin-board in the world is probably the one which Barnum's bill-posters have covered on one of the principal avenues in the city. It is 12 feet high and 680 feet long, and is hidden by illustrated posters so numerous in variety as not to duplicate a bill. It is said the great showman keeps three printing-presses busy the year round, believing and practising the theory that it pays to advertise. His show will visit Chicago Monday, Aug. 18.

The homeopathic physicians of Illinois and the adjoining States resolved some time since to appropriate the proceeds of their practice for Aug. 4 as a contribution to the funds of Hahnemann Hospital. The returns begin to come in. The following returns were received yesterday: Dr. H. Pearce, Green Bay, Wis., $20; Dr. E. M. P. Ludlam, Chicago, $65; Dr. W. C. Barker, Waukegan, Ill., $10; Dr. L. Pratt, Wheaton, Ill., $31.25.

There seems to be some disagreement between the Justices of the Peace and the County Clerk regarding fees in bastardy cases. A recent statute requires bastardy cases to be sent up to to the County Court from the Justice Courts, instead of to the Criminal Court, and the same statute makes it obligatory upon the County Clerk to receive the papers in such cases without a fee. Now, from what Justice Vant Woud says, it seems that the County Clerk will receive no bastardy papers without the payment, by the person filing them, of $6.

The Police Commissioners yesterday summoned before them twenty-three officers who had committed the enormity of having their summer blouses made by other than the department tailor, their reason for so doing being that they saved money. This is a scathing satire upon the business ability of the Board. The poor delinquents were warned that similar disobedience of orders would necessitate their discharge.

The divorce shysters are playing some clever little tricks upon the Clerks of the Court, with a view of earning an extra V for a case which their ingenious mendacity causes to be suppressed and withheld for service. Their recent devices are, however, too transparent to be effective, and, if they wish to succeed in their noble work, they must invent some fresher excuse than the time-honored "Just to get service, you know" one, which the Clerks say is getting quite played out.

A few days ago it was stated that Reuben Fuerstner, a nephew of the jeweler Kronberg, and who worked in his store, had taken about $5,000 worth of property and left. The *Staats-Zeitung* publishes a letter from this young man, written at Plymouth, Ind., in which he says that, having worked long and well for his uncle, having been ill-treated, poorly fed, and ill clad, he was informed that he was to receive only $8 per month. Then he determined to help himself, and took $30, with which he left. He denies the charges that he was dissipated, and claims that he had no money to be dissipated with.

Yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, a fistic encounter took place in Ryan's saloon, a low groggery at No. 553 South Clark street. Magee, a combatant, was severely pumeled. Being pursued by some of the drunken wretches, he fled toward Taylor street, where he met a friend, Joseph Webber, who turned upon the mob, and struck at the leader. Dan McCarthy, a brutal specimen of humanity, stepped forward, and plunged a knife into Webber's body three times. The wounds are, however, hardly skin deep. The assassins then ran off. No arrests were made.

There is talk of putting an elegant Mansard roof on the Singer Building, and, if Messrs Field, Leiter & Co. do not interpose any objections, it will in all probability be done. Mr. Jennison, the architect, and Mr. McKenzie, Vice President of the Singer Company, who is coming on from New York for the purpose of examining the building, will arrange the matter between them, subject, of course, to the likes or dislikes of the owners and lessees. If it is decided to build a Mansard, it will be constructed of iron, two stories, or forty feet, in height, and will add $50,000 or $60,000 to the cost of the building. It will also add to its beauty, for, as it stands now, it looks squatty and ill-shaped.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon by a number of gentlemen, at No. 142 LaSalle street, for considering the scheme of raising $120,000 and the right of way from Thornton to the City Limits for the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. Mr. J. W. Carrington presided, and Mr. John W. Roberts acted as Secretary. The Committee appointed at the last meeting to solicit subscriptions and petition for the right of way reported that they had raised nearly the whole amount, and asked for further time, whereupon the meeting adjourned to meet again Thursday afternoon, when a final report will be made.

On Sundays Lincoln Park is made the northern terminus of several competing omnibus lines, and, as the amount of travel cannot support them and the street-car company, too, the managers of each are driven to their wits' ends to defeat the others. The latest dodge was put into effect last Sunday. It consisted of chaining the omnibus doors so that no one could get in or out, and, before the vehicle could be released, the opposition line would have secured a full load and gone on its way rejoicing. Several men were employed by each company to do the chaining, and the thing, which was at first amusing, became such a nuisance after a while that a Police Sergeant had to put a stop to it. One man was arrested, and yesterday morning fined $25.

About twenty of the creditors of F. B. Gardner met yesterday afternoon in the office of Walker, Dexter & Smith, for the purpose of devising means to recover from his assets. A committee consisting of L. J. Gage, of the First National Bank; Jared Gage, of the Fidelity Savings Bank; and Henry W. King, of the Commercial National Bank, was appointed to take charge of the affairs of the creditors, and have the general direction of them until further action is taken by the creditors as a whole. The Committee will investigate and report to a subsequent meeting to be called by itself. The three different classes of indebtedness, viz: the F. B. Gardner class, the F. B. Gardner & Co. class, and the F. B. Gardner Company class, are represented on the Committee. A resolution was passed requesting those creditors who have not yet handed in their claims to do so immediately to any member of the Committee, in order that an accurate statement of the liabilities may be secured. Mr. Gardner's suspension is generally looked upon as a temporary misfortune, which will be gotten over in a short time with discreet management.

The Chicago Amateur Dramatic Club is among the many things which local enterprise and talent have reared up in the city. Started only a few weeks ago, its acting members now number seven ladies and thirty gentlemen, and it is intended to augment the club by several other additions before the Association takes "the boards." It is understood that the labors of the club shall not be confined to the representation of theatricals alone. They will take a wider field; and purpose, during the winter months, giving balls, parties, and other equally popular entertainments, conducted in such a manner as to give satisfaction to the most fastidious, and pleasure to all. As has been previously announced, the proceeds of each entertainment will be given for charitable purposes; and if it were only for this alone, the Dramatic Club should have the good wishes, sympathy, and support of every citizen. There will be a meeting of the ladies and gentlemen held at the club rooms of the Grand Pacific this evening, when business of an important character, including the selection of plays, the renting of permanent quarters, the initiation of members, etc., etc., will be disposed of.

THOSE CONSTABLES.

The following petition was presented to the County Commissioners yesterday morning by the so-called legal Constables of Cook County:

To the Honorable the County Board of Cook County, State of Illinois:

It is a well-known fact that there are at present in Cook County, particularly in Chicago, many persons falsely pretending to hold the office of Constable, and who are daily and without color of right acting as such. That the disfavor resting upon inferior courts is directly and alone attributable to these pretenders. Their long immunity from prosecution has emboldened them in their lawless course until they have at last become intolerable—until every good citizen demands their immediate and vigorous prosecution.

The most summary manner of ridding the community of these pests is by a direct proceeding in the Criminal Court by quo warranto, to oust them from office and by fine to punish them.

Now, therefore, inasmuch as the time of our State's Attorney, the Hon. Charles H. Reed, is entirely occupied in the prosecution of less deserving criminals, we, the undersigned, as a committee from the society of lawfully elected Constables of Cook County, respectfully ask that your honorable body authorize the Hon. James P. Root, our able County Attorney, to assist the said Charles H. Reed in the prosecution of all such spurious Constables wherever they may be found in said county.

J. M. MOORE, Chairman.
HENRY BEST, Secretary.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The following is the report of the workings of the Illinois Humane Society for the month of July:

Number of horses killed that were abandoned by owners who could not be found, 6; number of arrests, 18; amount of fines, $150; number of horses taken from wagons, not being fit for service, where it was thought best not to prosecute, 16; number of cases reported and attended to at the office, 30.

The above report does not include the many persons admonished and reasoned with in behalf of their ill-treated and over-worked animals. Attention has been called to fifty or sixty cases where talking kindly, and reading or presenting copies of the laws relating to cruelty, have had the desired effect.

Gumbo Soup.

Drop in to Anderson's and see their tempting bill of fare. Everything served to suit the wishes of patrons. If anything is wished for not on the bill of fare it can be served to order. Private dinners served at any hour of the day. Gumbo soup a la Creole to-day at Anderson's European Restaurant, 143 and 145 Madison street.

Security Savings Bank.

A new bank has just opened at No. 95 Clark street. The stockholders present a large list of prominent men, nearly all manufacturers. If names have any influence in business, it ought to succeed. Its officers and Directors are men well known and very capable of managing its affairs successfully.

The gossip at Cape May now says that "Lord Massey" *was* a son of the Duke of Leeds, but not entitled to wear the family name or share in its honors.

BEHIND THE TROTTERS.

A Drive Along the Lake Shore—Catalogue of the Horses and Their Owners.

There is no rose without a thorn; no advantage without some corresponding disadvantage. When the Lincoln Park Commissioners decided to allow the "speeding" of horses on the Lake Shore drive they conferred a boon on the owners of fast horses. But they could not let the speeding continue without abridging the pleasure of those they made happy in some way. Tuesday and Friday are days in the week to which the owners of fast horse-flesh look forward attentively. From 5 until 8 o'clock some of the fastest horses and handsomest rigs may be seen on the Lake Shore drive, their owners enjoying with full appreciation the keenest and most exciting of sport. On Tuesday and Friday evenings, from 4:30 until 6:30, the imaginative driver of the romantic sprinkler urges his fiery untamed steeds up and down the track, pausing only to refill his reservoir and prepare for fresh mud-making. And when the track is one mass of watery mire, then, triumphant in the thought that he has ministered copiously to the discomfort of everybody, the imaginative driver withdraws from the ground. As a consequence of his highly intelligent performance, the ground is utterly ruined for the time being. At a gentle trot, the mud splashes over the driver; when a burst of speed is attempted, a shower of mud, gravel, and water breaks upon the unhappy occupant of the wagon, and his garments are quickly encased in an armor of slime. The flying fragments of stone sting the horses and terrify them; they break up, and all interest in a brush is lost. The ladies, of whom there are always many out behind fast horses or in showy carriages, are the greatest sufferers, and many a piece of ruined dry goods bears witness to the stupidity of the parties responsible for the sprinkling. Let it be done in the morning. By evening the ground will be in excellent condition.

Yesterday was no exception to the general rule. There was a very large number of owners of fast stock on the track, and nearly every one more or less spattered with mud. Among those observed were Parker Mason, Mr. Ellis, President of the Second National Bank; Mr. King, with a famous little bay mare; W. B. Gould, with a spanking team; L. S. Beardsley, with the Taylor mare; Harry Milligan, with a rattling chestnut horse; J. W. Blaisdell and James Padgett, each with a stylish rig and a stepper; James Dole, with a fast team; Harry Fox, with a trotter that woke the boys; Pat Morgan, with a tall young horse which will make a trotter before long; John Dupee, and a host of others. There were two or three pony carriages, one of which, containing two ladies,—a vivid blonde and a buxom brunette,—attracted much attention. There were also several landaus, high-box phaetons, and other family vehicles, which were well equipped.

The sports continued until 8 o'clock, by which time the Lake Shore drive attained a loveliness which must be seen to be appreciated. The air was balmy and delicious; the moon was nearly at the full, and the picture of the white sails of the schooners and ghostly hulls of the propellers creeping in and out of the river was calculated to inspire one with feelings sentimental.

DEATH ON THE RAILS.

A Caboose-Car Run Into by a Passenger Train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad—A Conductor and a Drover Killed.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fatal railroad accident occurred on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, a short distance east of the town of Naperville, and about 30 miles from this city. The circumstances attending the disaster are as follows: An extra freight train which had been standing on the track at Naperville was ordered to proceed to Downer's Grove, in order to make way for the Dubuque passenger train, which was some minutes behind time. The freight conductor, Arthur Briggs, started immediately after receiving the order, and, supposing that he had ample time to reach Downer's Grove in advance of the passenger, ran his train, which was made up principally of live stock cars, slowly. When the passenger train arrived at Naperville, its conductor, George Williams, was told by the telegraph-operator that the freight train had been dispatched about ten minutes, and to keep a sharp look out for it, as the morning was exceedingly foggy. Instead of notifying the engineer as he should have done, Williams, it is claimed, kept his information to himself, and his train went on at its usual speed. It crept up gradually on the slower freight, and in the fog of the morning, on a down-grade curve near Lisle Station, the crash occurred. The passenger locomotive ran into the caboose of the freight train, and tore it to fragments. The caboose contained several persons, among them the conductor, brakeman, and several drovers. The former sustained such frightful injuries about the head that he died almost instantly. A drover, who was known along the road as "Dutch Dick," was also killed, his back being broken. Mr. J. C. Morrow, of the firm of Morrow Bros., Afton, Iowa, was severely injured. Frank Adams, brakeman, and the other drovers escaped with slight bruises. The engineer and fireman of the passenger train jumped from their locomotive before the collision, and were somewhat hurt in falling. The occupants of the passenger train escaped unscathed, and the train itself was not much injured. Beyond the breaking of a headlight, the bending of a few rods, and the cracking of some platforms, no damage was done. It is probable that the accident would have occurred even if the freight train carried a night lamp on the rear car, as the passenger rushed on it from behind a curve that it hid from view. It is stated that the passenger conductor said after the accident that he had intended to tell his engineer that the freight was ahead when he got in motion, and was about doing so when the crash occurred. Arthur Briggs, the unfortunate freight conductor, lived in Aurora, where he leaves a wife and child. The drover belonged west of Omaha. A delay of about three hours was occasioned to the morning trains before the wreck was cleared away.

NEW COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The County Commissioners Hunting for a Site—Location, Size, and Price of the Several Lots Visited.

Yesterday afternoon, the Board of County Commissioners visited and inspected a number of lots on the West Side, to see which would be the most suitable for a site for the proposed new County Hospital. The Board was acting, not in an official capacity, but rather in an informal manner to post themselves by actual observation upon the various merits of the several lots. The party left the Court-House a little after 2, and drove first to a lot on Throop street, between Van Buren and Harrison. As this lot is but an acre in extent, it was at once pronounced too small, and then a piece of land of two and a half acres, called the "Ely Place," on Van Buren, between Wood and Lincoln, was visited. The size of this lot was also deemed too small and the price too large, $75,000 being asked for it. One of the lots visited could have been purchased a year ago for $30,000 less than it can be bought for to-day. Next a lot on the north side of Harrison street, between Oakley street and Western avenue, was the subject under discussion. This lot is twelve acres in extent, and can be purchased for $155,000. The Bossen place, on the corner of Twelfth street and Western avenue, containing five acres, with the refusal of five more at $5,000 per acre was then visited. This land was the most reasonable as regards price, but the location was not considered as good as some others. The lot which seemed to meet the approval of nearly all, is the land lying on Twelfth street, between Ashland and Lincoln avenues, comprising three blocks, of three and one-third acres each, for $60,000 per block, or $180,000 for the whole. This lot is at the beginning of the Twelfth-street Boulevard, and has water and gas. A sewer is in course of construction, and the facilities the place offers are believed to be better than any of the others. The last place visited was the "Baldwin Plat," on Harrison street, between Wood and Lincoln. It is 12 60-100 acres in area, and can be purchased for $130,000. The Board then drove back, after accepting an invitation from President Miller to take dinner with him at Webb's Hotel.

VIOLATION OF THE FIRE-ORDINANCE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Allow me to ask, What is the use of having a fire-ordinance, if it is not enforced? There is now in course of erection on Thirtieth street, between Michigan and Indiana avenues, a block of three dwellings having no division walls between them; in fact, nothing but a wooden partition separating one dwelling from the other. The attention of several of the neighbors being attracted to the matter when the buildings were a little above the basement, I left a note at the Inspector's residence,—supposing, of course, it would meet with immediate attention; but, this not succeeding, I next called at the office of the Board of Public Works, and spoke with one having authority, as I supposed; but, strange to say, the work progresses, and the houses, so called, are nearly ready for the roof.

A SUBSCRIBER.

NORWAY.

The Coronation of King Oscar.

Drontheim (July 19) Dispatch to the London News.

The coronation of King Oscar has passed off brilliantly. The crown and the regalia were fetched the evening before by the Chamberlains, and the banner of the Kingdom, under the guard of a hundred men. The Cathedral was tastefully decorated, the whole floor being covered with a crimson cloth.

The *cortege* left the palace at a quarter past eleven, and proceeded towards the Cathedral. A wooden platform covered with red cloth was laid down in the streets leading to the edifice. Each side was lined with soldiers and bluejackets—the King being a sailor. First came two Heralds, the chief members of the Court, and the members of the Ministry. Then followed deputations from the Norwegian and Swedish Parliaments. The Royal cloak, sceptre, sword, and crown were each separately borne on red velvet cushions. On the right were Admiral Knap, of the Norwegian Navy, and Col. Hoff. On the left were Gen. Naeser and the Chief Huntsman Baron Wedel.

The King came next, in a purple cloak, as a Prince of the blood royal, the Chamberlains holding his train. By the King's side was the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs. Over his Majesty was a canopy carried by eight high officials. Next came the banner of the Kingdom, borne by Gen. Wergeland. Then Prince Arthur and his staff, followed by the Knights of the Orders of St. Olaf, the Sword, the North Star, &c.

The Queen was the next to appear. Her train was held by ladies of the Court, and on each side of her was one of the Ministers. Other officials followed, as well as the wives of officers in the army and navy and the civil corps, &c.

On arriving at the Cathedral door the King and Queen were met by the Bishop of Drontheim, who said: "May the Lord bless your coming in and going out, for now and evermore." Music played, the procession advanced up the nave, and the King seated himself on a throne to the right of the altar, the Queen sitting on the left, each with their suite in attendance. Around the altar were the Bishops and clergy in their robes. In the gallery above the altar on the right were the foreign diplomates and officers. On the left the ladies. The crown and the regalia were placed on the altar. The service commenced by the Bishop of Drontheim giving out a psalm, which was sung by the choir, the music being very good. The Bishop then preached an impressive sermon, taking his text from the 84th Psalm, 10th to the 13th verse. Then a clergyman chanted the Litany, the responses being given by the choir. More music and singing followed. At the words, "Take now the Crown," the King came forward to the throne placed before the altar, with his suite, and the Princely cloak was changed for a regal one. He knelt on the cushion and uncovered his chest. The Bishop of Drontheim touched him on the forehead, breast, temples, and wrists with oil from the Gold Horn of Salvation, saying, "May God's Spirit and grace ever watch over you, and give you wisdom of thought and charity in your Royal actions, thereby glorifying God's holy name, and establishing truth and justice, and the people and country's welfare."

The King returned to his seat, and the Minister of State took the crown from the altar, and assisted by the Bishop placed it on the King's head, saying a short prayer.

A herald now stepped forward in the centre, and raising his staff exclaimed, "Now King Oscar the Second is King, him and no other." Everybody answered, "Long live King Oscar the Second!" Then followed a grand flourish of trumpets, and a salute of 112 guns. The King looked well, and had a very dignified bearing. After another psalm had been sung, he returned to his place, bowing to the officials.

The two Ministers who conducted the Queen to church now came forward and led her to the throne, her train being held by ladies of the Court. The same ceremony then took place, excepting that she was anointed merely on the forhead and wrists. After being crowned, the herald proclaimed, "Now Sophia is Queen of Norway, her and no other." There was a flourish of trumpets, and the people cried, "Long live the Queen!" Her Majesty returned to her seat, and, after a few prayers and psalms, the procession returned in the same order to the Palace, the royal couple wearing their crowns and insignia.

There is to be a grand dinner at the Palace to-night. On Sunday the citizins give a ball to the King. On Tuesday there will be a review. On Wednesday the King will give a state ball. Prince Arthur leaves on Thursday. Four German ships, with an Admiral, are here; one Danish frigate, with Prince Valdemar serving on board; three Swedish ships, three Norwegian, five English, and the Enchantress. The ships fired double Royal salutes.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 5.

Substantial improvement is noticeable in the situation of the dry goods market. The past week has witnessed an increase in the demand that, a fortnight ago, the most sanguine did not anticipate, and the dulness and depression so long features of the market are gradually giving way to a feeling of cheerfulness and confidence. That stocks in the hands of interior merchants are exceptionally light is an established fact, and, as the crop prospects are highly encouraging, our jobbers certainly are justified in their predictions that the season now about opening will prove to be one of great activity and of at least fair profits. New selections of staple and fancy goods, suited to the wants of the fall trade, are now arriving daily, and jobbers will soon be in shape to meet any and all demands that may be made upon them. Since our last review, the changes in prices have been unimportant. Standard bleached and brown cottons, ticks, stripes, denims, and, indeed, cotton articles generally, are working firmer, and, with the activity that the next fortnight now bids fair to usher in, a pretty general upward movement may reasonably be looked for. The carpet trade also shows signs of returning activity, and the disposition to "cut" prices, noticeable earlier in the season, is not now a feature of the market. Stocks are being rapidly augmented, and many novel and attractive patterns are being shown. Below are the prices current:

BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A, 4-4	13 c	Great Falls E, 4-4	12½c
Atlantic H, 4-4	12½	Cabot A, 4-4	12
Atlantic D, 4-4	11½	Cabot W, 4-4	11
Atlantic P, 4-4	10½	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	11
Indian Head, 4-4	13	Agawam F, 4-4	9½
Indian Head, 3-4	11½	Shawmut, L L	11
Stark A, 4-4	12½	Swift River	9
Nashville, 36 in	12½	Hosier, 4-4	9½
Nashville, 30 in	10½	Utica C	8½

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E, 40-in	15 c	Dwight Star, 4-4	13½c
Nashua R, 36-in	13½	Continental C	13½
Nashua O, 33-in	12	Lawrence D	14
Pepperell E, 40-in	13½	Newmarket A	11
Pepperell R, 36-in	12½	Massachusetts B B	11½
Pepperell O, 33-in	11½	Massachusetts E	10½
Pepperell N, 30-in	10½	Portsmouth P	7½

PRINTS.

Merrimac W. Pink	12½c	Garner Fancy	10½c
Merrimac D. Fancy	11	Amoskeag Fancy	9½
Cocheco Fancy	11½	Mourning	10½ to 11
Dunnell Fancy	11	Shirting	9½ to 10½
Richmond Fancy	11	Mallory Pink	11½
American Fancy	11	Mallory Purple	11
Sprague Fancy	11	Manchester	11
Gloucester	10½	Wamsutta Fancy	8½

GINGHAMS.

Renfrew	14 c	Amoskeag	14 c
Lancaster	14	Glasgow	12½
Bates	14	Hartford	12½

CORSET JEANS.

Naumkeag satteens	14½c	Rockport	12½c
Pequot satteens	13½	Columbian	11½
Laconia	13	Indian Orchard	12

CAMBRICS.

Garner Flat	7½c	Slater's Paper	8½c
Washington	7½	Manville Paper	8½

High colors, 1 cent extra.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Lonsdale cambric	22 c	Blackstone, AA	13½
Lyman, do	21	Cabot	14
New York Mills	19	Dwight Star	14½
Wamsutta	18½	Western Product	13
Pride of the West	20	Harris	14
Langdon, GB	19	Gold Medal	12½
Fruit of the Loom	16	Social, L	11½
Lonsdale	15½	Green H	9½
Androscoggin, L	16		
Hill	15	Green, G	10½
Auburn, A	15		

TICKS.

Minnehaha, 4-4	32½c	Methuen, AA	22½
Minnehaha, 7-8	27½	Willow Brook, No. 1	22½
Amoskeag, ACA	29	Portland, AAA	25
Amoskeag, A	23	York, 32-inch	25
Amoskeag, B	20	York, 30-inch	21c
Amoskeag, C	18	Pacific	15c
Amoskeag, D	16	Swift River	12½c

DENIMS.

York Blue	25 c	Warren, AXA	22 c
Amoskeag	25	Warren, BB	20
Columbian	23	Warren, CC	17
Otis, AXA	22	Haymaker	13½
Otis, BB	20	Boston	12
Otis, CC	17		

STRIPES.

Minnehaha, 6-3	23½c	Whittenton, A	16 c
Amoskeag, 6-3	17	Whittenton, C	12½
Amoskeag, 3-3	16	American, 6-3	13½
Uncasville, A	14	American, 3-3	12½

CARPET WARP.

Standard white	36½c	Peerless	37½c
Rockford, GGG	35	Bee Hive, colored	35
Reaper City	34		

CARPETINGS.

Tapestry Brussels.

Bright's	$1.35	Higgins	$1.30
Crossley's	1.45	Roxbury	1.32½

Three-Ply.

Hartford, extra	$1.42½	Lowell	$1.40
Hartford, Imp'l	1.35	Smiths & Sanfords	1.45

Ingrains.

Smith's tapestry	$1.30	Lowell extra	$1.15
Hartford extra	1.10	Lowell superfine	1.00
Hartford med	.95	Common wool	65@75c
Belgrade	.85	Union	50@60c

Hemp.

Common plain	22½@27c	Twilled and ex. pl'n	34c

Matting.

English cocoa, best	85c	China matting 4-4	30c
American common	55c	China matting 5-4	35c
American best	75c	China matting 6-4	40c
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	35c	Red and wh. ch'k 6-4	45c
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	40c		

TERMS.

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 1 per cent off 10 days.

Domestics, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent off 60, 5 per cent off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 5.

The following table shows the movement of lumber, shingles, and lath for the past week and since Jan. 1, 1873, as compared with the corresponding period last year:

RECEIPTS.

	For week.	Since Jan. 1, 1873.	Same time, 1872.
Lumber, m	38,692	575,855	610,067
Shingles, m	13,910	279,794	308,557
Lath, m	2,829	48,084	61,138

SHIPMENTS.

	For week.	Since Jan. 1, 1873.	Same time, 1872.
Lumber, m	12,975	306,802	206,777
Shingles, m	8,319	215,607	239,089
Lath, m	1,519	28,657	25,768

For several days during the past week the receipts of lumber were so light that there was very little chance for anything like activity to manifest itself, and prices were little better than nominal. The offerings consisted from day to day of, perhaps, five or six cargoes, and these were composed of ordinary grades, and sold rather slowly. On Saturday a fleet of about twenty vessels arrived, and the local buyers bought readily, especially of good lumber and piece stuff. Monday morning about forty cargoes were on sale, and, although such large offerings depressed the market somewhat for a while, there was no disposition on the part of the sellers to grant concessions, at least on good lumber, and, early, the buyers took hold with freedom, and good boards, and strips, and joists, and scantling were disposed of at full former prices. As usual on such occasions, common cargoes were in liberal supply and slow, prices being a trifle lower. Lath have ruled steady during the week at $1.75, and shingles at $3.00 for "As." To-day the remainder of the fleet which was left over from last evening was disposed of at the closing prices of yesterday. The receipts were limited to three or four cargoes. Following are the quotations: Good to choice boards and strips, $14.00@16.00; common to medium do, $9.50@12.50; coarse cargoes, $9.00; joists and scantling at $9.50@10.00, the outside price for choice; lath, $1.75; shingles, $3.00. The following sales were reported:

Cargo schr Monsoon, from Muskegon, 120 m feet strips and boards at $10.00; lath at $1.75. Cargo schr Presto, from Muskegon, 106 m feet medium boards and strips at $12.00. Cargo schr Barber, from Ludington, 100 m feet strips and boards at $12.50. Cargo schr Octavia, from Manistee, 130 m feet joist and scantling at $10.00. Cargo schr Driver, from Ludington, 40 m feet joist and scantling at $9.75; 100 m feet boards and strips at $12.50. Cargo schr Gipsy, from White Lake, 100 m feet coarse mixed at $9.00. Cargo schr Miner, from Muskegon, 90 m feet coarse mixed at $9.60. Cargo schr Gladiator, from Manistee, 140 m feet joist and scantling at $10.00. Cargo schr Felicitous, from Ludington, 30 m feet joist and scantling at $9.50; 150 m feet boards and strips at $12.50. Cargo schr St. Peter, from Muskegon, 100 m feet boards and strips at $9.25. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.25; Ludington, $2.00; Muskegon, $1.75; Oconto, $3.15@3.25; Menominee, $3.25; White Lake, $2.00; Grand Haven, $1.75; Pentwater, $2.00; Masonville, $2.75; Frankfort, $2.37½; Ford River, $3.12½.

AT THE YARDS.

The yard trade is only fair, but the market is firm, particularly for joists and scantling and good lumber. Cedar posts also remain firm. Hardwood meets with the average demand, and prices are steady. We repeat quotations as follows:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	34.00	@37.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.25
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED........Aug. 5.

Bark Pensaukee, Buffalo, coal.
Schr O. Shaw, South Haven, wood.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Burkhead, Buffalo, coal.
Barge Rutter, Buffalo, coal.
Barge Gibhart, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Two Rivers, sundries.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, wood.
Bark E. Corning, Erie, coal.
Scow Mermaid, Grand Haven, wood.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr Jones, Holland, tanbark.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr A. Plugger, Holland, wood.
Schr Lizzie Doak, South Haven, wood.
Schr Cousin Mary, South Haven, wood.
Schr Tom Paine, Saugatuck, wood.
Schr G. D. Dousman, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, sundries.
Scow Granger, Willard's Pier, lumber.
Schr William Smith, Ludwig's Pier, lumber.
Prop City of Toledo, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop H. E. Paine, Grand Haven, towing.
Barge C. O. D., Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, lumber.
Bark A. P. Nichols, Buffalo, coal.
Prop W. T. Graves, Buffalo, coal.
Barge G. D. Russell, Buffalo, coal.
Scow Sultan, Saginaw, slabs.

CLEARED........Aug. 5.

Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Parana, Buffalo, 27,000 bu corn.
Schr Stampede, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.
Scow Mary Helen, White Lake, 19,000 bu corn.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn, 800 brls flour.
Barge Marinette, Menominee, 400 bu oats.
Barge El Dorado, Menominee, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 50 bags oats.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 300 green salted hides.
Schr Ketchum, Garden Bay, 4 brls flour.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 30 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Geo. Steele, Buffalo, 17,500 bu corn.
Schr Bay State, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn.
Schr North Cape, Buffalo, 26,850 bu corn.
Schr Rising Star, Kingston, 18,122 bu corn.
Schr L. Doak, St. Joseph, 40 brls salt.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 30 bags feed, 5 brls pork.
Prop Canada, Kingston, 551 brls flour, 61 bales broom-corn.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn, 19 bxs seeds.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn, 16,000 bu wheat.
Schr Ironsides, Kingston, 15,054 bu corn.
Stmr Lawrence, Ogdensburg, 10,209 bu corn, 5 bags timothy seed.
Bark C. J. Wells, Buffalo, 35,500 bu corn.
Schr Mont Blanc, Kingston, 21,875 bu corn.

Lake Freights

Were active at 5½c for corn to Buffalo, and 11c for corn to Kingston; wheat to do, 12c. The charters reported were: To Buffalo—Schrs Donaldson, Laura Belle, and Northwest, corn at 5½c. To Kingston—Schr City of Manitowoc, wheat at 12c; schr Lady Dufferin, wheat at 12c or corn at 11c; schrs Ironsides, Rival, and Cossack, corn at 11c. To Cleveland—Schr Onondaga, oats at 4c. To Port Colborne—Schr A. Mosher, corn at 6c; schr Dundee, corn on private terms. To Goderich—Schrs San Jacinto and Metropolis, corn at 4c. To New York via Buffalo—Prop Cuba, oats, through; prop Arabia, corn and wheat. Total, 15. Capacity equal to 42,000 bu wheat, 282,000 bu corn, and 100,000 bu oats.

The schr Donaldson was reported in the afternoon for corn to Buffalo at 5½c; capacity, 30,000 bu.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 5.—The canal-boat Champion arrived from Peru with corn for Chicago. Nothing departed by the river. The Champion, from Peru, and the Gold Rod and G. L. Booth, from LaSalle, all with corn for Chicago, and the Nautilus, with LaSalle coal and sheet zinc, for Chicago, passed into the canal. The Ontario, with salt and cedar posts, for Chillicothe, and the Angola, with hard-coal slack, for LaSalle, passed out of the canal. Eight feet and seven inches of water on the miter-sill of Lock 15. No report of the stage of water below.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—ARRIVED—Prop South Shore, Willow Springs, 50 yds stone; Sligo Willow Springs, 55 tons ice; Charles Steel, Saginaw, 70 yds stone; H. S. Carpenter, do, 78 do; C. W. Walker, Lemont, 66 do, 50 brls lime; J. H. Walker, do, 89 yds stone; J. A. Wells, do, 89 do; J. W. McGinnis, do, 89 do; Admiral, do, 89 do; Edwin Walker, do, 89 do; Advance, do, 75 do; Reliance, do, 84 do; Col. Manning, do, 93 do; W. J. Rosbuck, do, 89 do; Geo. Judd, do, 93 do; Arabia, do, 81½ do; W. A. Steele, do, 66 do; Traveler, do, 89 do; Constitution, do, 66 do; Augusta, do, 80 do; Belle France, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; A. Woolson, do; Dolphin, Ottawa, 5,950 do.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—ARRIVED—Barge No. 2, LaSalle, 158 tons coal; Mary O'Reilly, Joliet, 75 yds stone.

CLEARED—Cayuga, Lockport, light; Gen. McClellan, Joliet, 6,575 lbs sundries; Elizabeth, Lockport, 350 bu wheat, 3,100 ft lumber, 5 brls whisky; Dictator, 55,845 ft lumber for LaSalle, 9 m lumber for Ottawa; Lilly, Morris, 150 m shingles; Contest, Morris, 25 brls lime; Andrew Jackson, 10 tons coal, 40 brls salt for LaSalle, 35 brls salt for Joliet, 7 tons coal for Lockport; Montauk, Lockport, 4,477 bu wheat, 1,500 ft lumber; A. Woolson, Morris, 1,440 ft lumber.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 5.—PASSED DOWN—Props Columbia, India, City of Concord, Mayflower, Barnum, Nahant, Winslow, Isaac May and barges; bark Vanderbilt; schrs Empire State, Osborne, Barbarian, Johnson, Emeu, Elvina Gifford, T. Ferry, Roscius, York State, Wilcox, Ogden.

PASSED UP—Props Arizona, New York; barks Red, White, and Blue, Peshtigo, Two Fannies; schrs Ishpenning, Burt Luckey, Hutchinson, James King, A. Morris, Ozar, Oconoto, Sam Flint, Ino, City of Sheboygan, E. Blake, May Battle, C. L. Johnson, Gaskin, Jamaica, Thurston.

WIND—East.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 5—Evening.—PASSED DOWN—Props Araxes, Lowell, Huron City, Taurus and barges, Equinox; bark Racine; schrs Pathfinder, Warmington, Evaline Hubbard, Delos Dewolf, Alderbaran.

PASSED UP—Props Yosemite, East Saginaw; schrs Morse, Onward, Emerald, Wollen, and Maple Leaf.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Critical Season.

Toward the close of the warm season the long continued heat begins to tell upon body and mind. Both become exhausted, and we feel instinctively that nature, after fighting a gallant battle with a debilitating temperature, is drooping at last, and requires to be stimulated and reinforced. This, therefore, is a period of the year when a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is especially useful. The immediate effect of this unequaled vegetable restorative is to strengthen the stomach, sharpen the appetite, tone and regulate the bowels, and give steadiness and vigor to the nerves. As a preventive of the endemic and epidemic complaints that prevail at this season, and as a remedy for indigestion, liver disturbances, nervous debility, constipation, languor, headache, and all irregularities of the bowels, this pure and wholesome vegetable tonic and alterative has no equal among medicines.

Hofmann's Hop Pills

are used by the rich and the poor. They cure fever and ague, intermittent fever, dumb ague, and all malarious fevers at once. They do not contain quinine or arsenic. They are sugar-coated. For sale by druggists at 50 cents per box, or sent by mail prepaid. McLain's Candied Castor Oil is a delicious syrup of the Castor Bean, free from oil taste or smell; a reliable physic for adults and children. Also are McLain's Vermifuge Bonbons delicious worm candies that expel worms freely. Price for either, 25 cents. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Chicago, sole agents.

DRY GOODS.

Great Clearance Sale OF DRY GOODS

Previous to Removal.

J. B. Shay,

243 & 245 West Madison-st.,

Will commence on Tuesday, August 5, to offer their entire stock of Dry Goods at such sweeping reductions as must insure its immediate sale. A large proportion of the goods ACTUALLY BELOW COST. Purchasers will find this an unusual opportunity to obtain bargains.

We are determined to remove but little of our present stock to the new premises on State-st., and will consequently make extraordinary sacrifices.

We therefore especially request our numerous friends and customers to make an early call, since many of the bargains, when once sold, cannot be replaced or found elsewhere.

DRESS GOODS.

NOTICE.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.,

State and Twentieth, and Madison and Market-sts.,

Respectfully announce that they WILL CONTINUE THE SALE OF GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES, as previously advertised, notwithstanding the recent fire, which will delay the occupancy of their New Store only a few days longer.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, Daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, Boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m. Monday's and Wednesday's Boat goes to Escanaba.

FOR BUFFALO,

And Intermediate Points.

Western Transportation Company's steamer IDAHO, Capt. Penney, will leave dock foot of North Dearborn-st. Tuesday, Aug. 5, at 7 p. m.

Union Line steamer ST. LOUIS, Capt. Shannon, will leave dock foot of North LaSalle-st. Wednesday, Aug. 6, at 7 p. m.

Western Transportation Company's steamer BADGER STATE, Capt. Clark, will leave dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Thursday, August 7, at 7 p. m.

For Berths and Passage Tickets, apply at 73 Canal-st., corner Madison.

A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between W. F. Boilvin and E. F. Thomas, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due by the firm will be paid by E. F. Thomas, all debts due the firm to be paid to said Thomas, who is alone authorized to receive and receipt for the same.

WILL F. BOILVIN,
EDW. F. THOMAS.

Chicago, August 4, 1873.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of Tobias & Lauer, doing business under the name of the Phoenix Press and Tool Works, are hereby requested to present them to the undersigned at the Works, 228 and 230 Michigan-st., or at Room 59 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts. G. E. BUSCHICK, Receiver.

BEATING POLICY.

How to strike seven times out of ten. Upon receipt of 50 cents will be forwarded our combination of numbers, scientifically calculated from daily drawings of three years, during which they have been drawn seven days out of every ten. RIGGS & CO., 37 South Sixth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 5.

Bankers report a more active demand for currency from the country. Country correspondents are preparing to move the crops, and that its influence should be felt thus early is a hopeful and a healthy symptom. It shows a disposition to send forward our splendid crop, and not wait till all the avenues of transit are overtaxed, as they are quite sure to be a few weeks later in the season. Of course, our city banks are only too glad to respond to all the calls thus far made, for their vaults have been overburthened with currency for several weeks. City customers do not as yet seem to find much use for money, many of them paying up their paper even before it is due.

While our banks and several lines of the wholesale trade are exceedingly easy, we hear that among smaller dealers there is very considerable stringency. Collections for them have not been good; but, with the general ease, this state of things cannot continue beyond many weeks.

The types yesterday made the legal rate of interest as given in this column 11 per cent. Every one, of course, could readily make the correction. Surely 10 per cent is high enough. It is nominal at that; for some of the banks would be glad of considerable parcels of short gilt-edged at 1@3 per cent below the legal rate.

Exchange, under the slightly increased demand for currency, is not quite so firm. Par was about the rate between banks, though in some cases 25c per $1,000 premium may have been obtained.

The prospects of an active trade for the remainder of the season seem very favorable. Warned by the stringency of the last fall and winter, country merchants have bought sparingly, and stocks on hand are not large. They will doubtless make liberal purchases so soon as they see that prices of produce and a comparatively easy money market render it safe to do so. It will be well, however, for both country and city dealers to move cautiously, and not to lay in larger stocks than the real wants of the people will warrant.

The news in our dispatches this morning, that work had been commenced on the several sections of the Welland Canal, will be received with great satisfaction all over the Northwest. The cost of laying down our cereals on the docks of Liverpool is excessively oppressive upon our people. Our production would be increased almost indefinitely were we able to rely upon reasonable rates of transit to the markets of Europe. Our people will, therefore, watch with the greatest interest the enlargement of the Welland Canal, and, if the St. Lawrence canals are enlarged to correspond, the Northwest can assure the Canadian route all the business it can possibly do. Half-a-dozen lines like Ireland's and Sir Hugh Allan's will be at once needed to do the business.

THE BETTS FAILURE.

The New York *Times* of the 3d has the following in regard to the failure of John A. Betts:

The bankruptcy petition was not filed by creditors, but by the bankrupt himself, the immediate cause of failure being inability to take up notes indorsed for the accommodation of the late E. S. Mills, a partner of Betts in certain real estate transactions. The petition filed in the United States Courts contains a list of all debts, with the securities thereon, and a general statement of the petitioner's assets. The liabilities, as shown in the petition, are as follows:

Loans secured by mortgage on Brooklyn property	$502,500
Unsecured debts	84,000
Accommodation paper indorsed	67,812
Total	$654,312

The assets are claimed to amount to $900,000; they include twenty-six houses and twenty-seven lots in the City of Brooklyn, the value of which is set down at $235,000. The personal property is valued at $1,200; debts and claims, $4,100; and two railroad bonds, hereafter specified, deposited with the Trust Company, worth about $1,200. Mr. Betts also claims one-half the net amount to be realized by the sale of five houses on Clinton street, between Union and Sackett streets, owned jointly by the petitioner and the estate of E. S. Mills.

The Brooklyn Trust Company is a creditor to the amount of $47,000, which is secured by mortgages on real estate claimed to be worth $85,000. A further loan of $1,200 is secured by first mortgage bonds of the Central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, bearing a face value of $1,200, the amount of the loan. The real estate which secures $35,000 of the loan, which was contracted on Feb. 1, 1873, consists of five houses on Wyckoff street, near Sixth avenue, South Brooklyn. A loan of $12,000 is secured by mortgage on premises in Clinton street, near Sackett street. Of the accommodation paper, all the notes, with the exception of $2,000, were indorsed either by Betts for the accommodation of Mills, or by them jointly. The unsecured debts consist chiefly of mechanics' bills for material and work on the houses erected by Mr. Betts. Among his heaviest creditors are Frederick A. Platt, who loaned him $101,000 on mortgages on real estate; C. J. Lowery, $75,000, similarly secured, and E. J. Beach, $21,000, also secured by mortgage.

In New York money continues very abundant. The *Financial Chronicle* reports the market as follows on the 2d:

There is an abundance of money loanable on call in this market, and rates are generally 3@4 per cent according to the collateral offered; but on time loans extending beyond the 1st of October, there is, as above noticed, much caution exercised, and rates are ranging up to 7 per cent for 90 days, and 7 gold for the balance of this year. This firmness shows a desire on the part of lenders to protect themselves against the possibilities of a very stringent money market in the later autumn months, though it can furnish no evidence, of course, that a stringency similar to that of last year is certain to come upon our market. In commercial paper business has been moderate on a basis of 6 to 7 per cent for prime names, at 60 days, and 7 to 8 per cent for paper running three to four months, a reluctance to purchase long date paper, even at the higher figures, being decidedly noticeable.

LOCAL RATES

are reported by Lunt, Preston & Kean, at the following figures:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116⅜	117
5-20s of '64	117⅜	117¾
5-20s of '65	118⅜	118¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117¼	117¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int	118⅜	118¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117⅝	118
10-40s	114⅜	115
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114⅜	114¾
Gold (full weight)	114⅝	115¼
Gold Coupons	115	115⅝
Gold Exchange	....	115⅝
Sterling Exchange		109@109⅝
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	100	& int.
Cook County 7s	100	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	....	95@98
Money on approved collaterals	....	8@10 ⅌ ct.

CONNECTICUT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The following condensed table gives the size of the companies, and the amount of life and accident business transacted in the State last year:

	No.	Paid-up capital.	Gross assets, Jan. 1, '73.
Connecticut companies (including one mutual)	10	$1,865,056	$78,871,893
Companies of other States (including six mutual)	23	4,004,110	172,766,987

The condition of the Connecticut life companies may be thus tabulated:

	Gross. ass. Dec. 31, '72.	Gross liab's Dec. 31, '72.
Ætna	$17,592,504	$16,759,938
American Nat'l Life and Trust	641,638	588,838
Charter Oak	10,795,092	10,579,603
Connecticut General	911,743	677,667
Connecticut Mutual	34,936,141	29,875,362
Continental	2,518,575	2,271,198
Hartford Life and Annuity	749,862	494,047
Phœnix Mutual	8,048,070	7,451,159
Travelers	2,231,709	1,615,972
Railway Passengers	446,508	53,625
Total	$78,871,840	$70,367,409

ANOTHER BOND CASE.

Several important legal principles are likely to be settled in a new bond case, the points in which we take from the St. Paul *Pioneer*. That journal of the 3d says:

A suit has been commenced in the United States Circuit Court by N. A. Cowdrey, of New York, against the City of Winona to recover $10,827, with interest. The plaintiff alleges that the City of Winona, in 1870, issued to Russell Sage and others ninety bonds of $1,000 each, in aid of the St. Paul & Chicago Railway; that the same were duly transferred to the plaintiff, and that the over-due coupons have not been paid. The suit is, therefore, brought to recover the amount—$10,827.

The answer to the complaint sets forth that the City of Winona made the bonds for the benefit of the Minnesota Railway Construction Company, for $100,000, obligating the City of Winona to pay to Russell Sage and others, or bearer, that amount; that at the time the Minnesota Railway Construction Company was engaged in constructing the St. Paul & Chicago Railroad; that the Construction Company and the City of Winona entered into a certain contract, which is set out, and that in pursuance of that contract the bonds were made; that the bonds were delivered to Horace Thompson, of the First National Bank of this city, to be held in trust and to be delivered according to the terms of the contract, and not to be delivered till the terms of the contract had been complied with; that the Construction Company was composed of Russell Sage, President; Henry Keep, James H. Benedict, W. S. Gurnee, John M. Burke, Fred P. James, Henry H. Baxter, Samuel Stone, James Buell, George G. Scott, Selah Chamberlain, Alexander Mitchell, and the city of Winona. The same persons, except Henry Keep, still form the Company. That on the 27th of March, 1872, the Company, by Russell Sage, intending to injure, cheat, and defraud the defendant, and privately, and without the knowledge of the defendant, and without the conditions of the contract being complied with, applied to Horace Thompson for the bonds and coupons, and the said Thompson wrongfully and illegally, and without giving notice to the defendant, delivered said bonds and coupons to the said Construction Company, or to Russell Sage, President of the said Company, and the Company fraudulently and illegally converted the bonds to its own use, and have ever since refused to return them to the First National Bank, the depository of them, though often requested to so return them. That the Construction Company has not complied with the contract, and built and equipped a good and substantial railway from St. Paul to Winona, and put it into operation, nor has it connected the said railway at Winona by bridge or ferry with the LaCrosse, Trempealeau & Prescott Railroad; that the plaintiff knew all these facts and the terms of the contract, and the terms and conditions on which said bonds and coupons were deposited with Horace Thompson, and has all the while known that no person has legally entitled to take said bonds from said depositary. He also knew that the depositary had no right to deliver them to any person except the defendant, and that when they were obtained he knew that they were illegally and fraudulently obtained, and that the defendant was not liable thereon, and that the bonds were obtained for a purpose of cheating and defrauding the defendant; that the defendant never delivered or authorized to be delivered the bonds and coupons, and that the defendant has never received any consideration for the bonds; that the plaintiff well knew all these facts and acted with full knowledge of them. We have not thought it desirable to set forth the terms of the contract spoken of, as the allegations and denials of the answer sufficiently indicate the points in the case.

From the Davenport Gazette, Aug. 2.

NEW RAILROAD CONNECTION IN PROSPECT.

It is understood that some important negotiations, in which our city is interested, are taking place with reference to renewal of operations on what is known as the Iowa Southwestern Railroad—being a proposition, from Mr. F. E. Hinckley, the contractor, to the Joliet Iron Works, for iron to lay two sections of the road, as follows: From Clinton southwest to a point on the Davenport & St. Paul Railway in Scott County, which will afford a connection with that line and a consequent outlet from Clinton to Davenport; and between Lenox—the proposed crossing of the Southwestern and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota—and Iowa City. The Clinton *Herald* says that "if the proposition of the contractor is accepted by the Joliet Company, we may look for a completion of the two end sections of the Southwestern within ninety days, while the gap between the two sections will be sure to follow within a reasonable length of time."

WATER ROUTE FROM THE OHIO TO THE ATLANTIC.

Our readers have been informed of the scheme to deplete the Treasury of the nation by making a canal and slackwater navigation from the Ohio to the Atlantic. To make this available, a greater difficulty must be overcome than the expenditure of the untold millions it would cost to build it. The nation cannot command the clouds to supply it with water. It would surely be useless many months in the year were the hundred millions wasted in its construction. On this project, the Evansville *Journal* condenses an article from the New Orleans *Times*, and makes some pertinent remarks. We quote:

The route of the Atlantic & Great Western Canal is up the Tennessee River from Paducah, where that river joins the Ohio, to Guntersville, 218 miles, thence by a canal, 35 miles in length, to the Coosa River, near Rome, Georgia, and from thence, for the Mobile Branch, by the Coosa, the Black Warrior, and the Alabama Rivers to Mobile Bay, 700 miles; and for the Brunswick Branch, from the Coosa, at Rome, by canal, 211 miles to Hawkinsville, on the Ockmulgee, and thence to Darien, by the Ockmulgee and Altamaha, 500 miles. From Darien to Savannah, inside the Sea Islands, 180 miles. From Paducah to Mobile the distance would be 958 miles; to Brunswick, 964; and to Savannah, 1,094. So far as distance is concerned, it is plain that it is nearer from Paducah to either of these three places than to New Orleans, by the Mississippi, and nearer to New York or Liverpool from either of them than from New Orleans. That point may be conceded, as well as the fact that it would be much cheaper to ship by such a route than by all rail to New York.

But the interesting part of the subject is not reached until a dive is made among the figures growing out of estimates by a competent engineer. Look at them:

Canal from Guntersville to the Coosa River	$11,570,607
Improving the Coosa	100,000
From Rome to Macon on the Ockmulgee	20,435,684
From Macon to Darien	2,500,000
Darien to Brunswick	1,100,000
Total from Paducah to Brunswick	$35,606,291

Nothing in the article before us is set down for improving the Tennessee River, so as to obviate the difficulties at Muscle Shoals and other places, nor is the cost from Rome to Mobile given; but it is safe to regard $30,000,000 as the inside figure for completing the two branches on the basis of the engineer's estimates.

These figures, it should be borne in mind, are simply estimates. The actual cost, if the work were undertaken by the Government, would not be less than that amount multiplied by two. This, at any rate, has been the experience in all such cases. Of course, if the Government undertakes to build one of these canals, it must undertake similar projects at other points to the extent of a half dozen at least. To our certain knowledge three or four have already been named, all with equal claims, not one of which can be built without carrying with it the necessity of improving the navigation of the Ohio, the Cumberland, the Tennessee, the Mississippi, and all their tributaries. Congress cannot discriminate, but must be equally liberal to all. The Missouri and Mississippi will have to be improved from St. Paul and Fort Benton to New Orleans; the waters of Lake Michigan and the Mississippi will have to be united by a ship-canal; there will have to be another ship-canal around Niagara Falls; all the New York canals will have to be enlarged and made free, and so on to the end of the chapter.

If, therefore, one of these projects costs $50,000,000, it is safe to conjecture that it would require an increase of the national debt to the amount of $500,000,000 to finish all those that would necessarily follow the construction of any one. There may be persons willing to enter upon a policy involving such an expenditure and such a burdensome increase of the debt of the nation, but we are confident they are few. Altogether, the subject, while it will do to discuss, is not certainly, as a practical measure, looked at in its length and breadth as to its cost alone, a matter for pleasant contemplation.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, Aug. 5:

CITY PROPERTY.

Canal st, n w cor of Liberty st, e f, 49⅓x115½ ft, dated Aug. 4; consideration, $9,500.

Burling st, 148¾ ft n of Willow st, w f, 24x130 ft, dated July 3; consideration, $725.

Ogden av, bet Polk and Taylor sts, s e f, 72 ft to alley, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $6,000.

West Twentieth st, 100 ft w of Wood st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 4; consideration, $825.

Lots 9 and 10, in Kenny's Lots 68 and 69, in McIlroy's w ½ of s w ¼, Sec 1, 39, 13, dated Aug. 4; consideration, $384.

Erie st, n w cor of Cass st, s f, 50 ft to alley, dated July 31; consideration, $12,500.

Lincoln st, bet Monroe and Adams sts, w f, Lot 13, dated April 25; consideration, $4,500.

Lot 23 in Block 8, Ashland Addition, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $3,500.

Lot 8 of Block 2 of R. J. Hamilton's w ½, e ½ (except 2¼ chains) of n w ¼ Sec. 18, 39, 14, dated July 5; consideration, $4,000.

Vernon av, 539 ft s of Thirty-sixth st, w f, 88x132 ft, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $8,000.

Mohawk st, 198¾ ft s of Centre st, e f, 25x127 ft, dated Aug. 5; consideration, $1,000.

Burling st, 188 3-10 ft n of Webster av, w f, 48x125 ft, dated July 26; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 38 to 43, in Block 1, of Race & Pearson's Subdivision, in s e ¼ Sec. 23, 39, 13, dated Aug. 4; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 4, 5 and 6, in Block 3, in Wright's Addition, dated July 25; consideration, $18,750.

Lots 7 to 9, in same Block, dated July 25; consideration, $18,750.

Lots 4 to 9, in same Block, dated July 5, 1872; consideration, $37,500.

Lot 33 and n 2⅓ ft of Lot 40, in Gano's part of Block 10, Sec. 33, 39, 14, dated June 30; consideration, $900.

Park av, w of and near Lincoln st, n f, 27½ ft to alley, dated July 8; consideration, $4,125.

Emerald av, 22 ft s of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Aug. 5; consideration, $662.

Emerald av, 46 ft s of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Aug. 5; consideration, $662.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Babetta st, 297 ft e of Racine av, n f, 50x124¾ ft, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $1,400.

W ½ of n 2½ acres of Lot 8, in Hundley's e ½ of s e ¼ Sec 17, 40, 14, dated April 1; consideration, $8,000.

Lots 23 and 24, in Block 1, and Lots 19 and 20, in Block 17, Ravenswood, dated July 25; consideration, $3,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

State st, e f, 25x103 ft, in White's part of n e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14; dated July 8; consideration, $1,500.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 16 to 18, in Block 1, of Castle's sub-div, in Sec 3, 39, 13, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $1,500.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 5.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	6,104	2,677	4,056	479
Wheat, bu	31,020	44,201	4,021	133,950
Corn, bu	161,760	230,425	326,545	191,077
Oats, bu	38,140	14,615	33,896	9,660
Rye, bu	3,150	2,150	770	400
Barley, bu	800	950	400	800
Grass seed, lbs	69,660	22,829	25,725	11,604
Flax seed, lbs	....	19,000	....	....
Broom-corn, lbs	4,000	39,780	15,820	7,100
Cured meats, lbs	23,560	47,450	530,940	....
Beef, brls	....	....	20	10
Pork, brls	65	179	63	90
Lard, lbs	5,390	210	2,310	28,006
Tallow, lbs	8,920	1,470	....	....
Butter, lbs	61,575	58,462	29,659	72,270
Live hogs, No	6,435	6,798	6,983	8,259
Cattle, No	604	2,745	2,773	2,020
Sheep, No	372	433	....	....
Hides, lbs	33,670	54,476	25,290	61,097
Highwines, brls	20	539	100	24
Wool, lbs	221,595	186,189	151,821	30,380
Potatoes, bu	1,449	2,033	....	36
Lumber, m feet	14,649	5,549	2,065	1,604
Shingles, m	2,420	950	1,052	1,107
Lath, m	1,219	351	237	193
Salt, brls	14,627	....	2,289	915

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 3,188 bu wheat; 1,880 bu corn; 703 bu rye; 1,336 bu barley.

The [illegible] grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 47½ cars wheat; 271 cars corn; 4,500 bu high mixed do, and 11,000 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 26 cars oats, 6½ cars rye, 1 car barley. Total (352 cars), 154,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were generally quiet to-day, even as compared with yesterday, there being almost no disposition to trade, except in corn. The feeling all round was firm, though dull, being principally owing to a reduction in the volume of receipts. Shipments were liberal, except in wheat. The continued fine weather is the subject of much remark, but can scarcely be said to help trade, though pleasant enough to the traders.

Sales of domestic dry goods made a respectable aggregate, and former quotations were generally well maintained. New goods suitable for the fall trade are now arriving daily, and stocks will soon be complete in all departments. The grocery market was without new features. Business is satisfactorily active for the season, and staple articles, and most descriptions of side goods as well, are, at the moment, firm. There was fair activity in the demand for choice butter, and, under a scant supply, better prices were obtainable, really fine grades commanding 21@24c, and in rare instances 25@26c. No improvement was noticeable in common and medium qualities, the large supply of such keeping the market down. Cheese was firm at the advance recently established. New York is "off" a little, as a result of a temporary over-supply, but prices here are relatively much lower than at the East, and present rates will no doubt be sustained. In the dried fruit market a quiet feeling prevailed, but with the single exception of prunes, in which a reaction seems imminent, there was no softening of prices. A slight advance in figs is noted, but otherwise the quotations of yesterday were unchanged. Fish were reported in good local and interior demand, and were firm as previously quoted. Mackerel and whitefish were again scarce, and some holders were asking an advance. The hay trade continues dull, owing chiefly to a scarcity of prime qualities. Hides and leather remain quiet and nominally unchanged. Nothing new was reported in the market for pig iron, tobacco, paints and colors, trade ruling slack all around at yesterday's quotations. Oils were quoted quiet, and generally steady. Carbon oil was an exception, ½c decline being suffered.

Lumber continues to meet with a moderate inquiry at former prices. Metals and tinners' stock were quiet and unchanged, as were also iron, naval stores, and cooperage. Nails have declined, and are now selling at $4.50 rates. The demand for drugs and chemicals was very fair for the season; corrosive sublimate was higher, and iodine and a few other materials declined. Wool was in fair request, but owing to the light offerings, trading was limited. Broom-corn and hops met with a moderate inquiry at former quotations. The market for wool, broom-corn, and hops is firm. Timothy seed was fairly active at $3.15@4.00. Flax and clover met with a moderate inquiry, but other seeds were inactive and nominal. Green fruits were without particular change, except blackberries. Common and crab-apples were lower. Other fruit, when choice, brought full prices. Potatoes were unchanged. The market was overstocked with poultry, and spring chickens were lower. Eggs also closed easier, as the receipts were larger than yesterday.

Highwines were dull and easier. Sale was reported early of 50 brls at 93c per gallon, which was the price of yesterday. But later there were rumors of a sale of 100 brls at 92½c, and afterwards wines were freely offered, though not in large lots, at 92c, and not taken. There seemed to be no orders on the floor at any price, hence the day was favorable to a bear movement. New York was quoted easier, at 96@97c, which leaves 4½c for a shipping margin. This is a fair difference; but it has not existed here for some time previous to to-day. Hence it is probable that the decline above noted will bring out orders. The production is on the increase.

Lake freights were active and steady at the slight decline noted yesterday, at 5½c for corn, and 6c for wheat, by sail to Buffalo, and 11c for corn, and 12c for wheat, to Kingston or Oswego. Through rates by lake and rail to New England points were unchanged, at 23c for corn via Buffalo, and 25c via Ogdensburgh. A total of 15 charters was reported, which will carry out 42,000 bu wheat; 282,000 bu corn; and 100,000 bu oats.

Provisions were more active. Mess pork opened a shade firmer, but closed dull at the same quotations as yesterday, under rather free offerings for all but next month's delivery. Lard was dull and unchanged. Meats were stronger, middles being fully ⅛c ⅌ lb higher than 24 hours previous, though the advance was principally effected last evening, when it became known that our stocks of meats are reduced to very small dimensions, there being but 5,311,049 lbs of shoulders and middles on hand. There is still very little disposition to speculate on prices of product for winter delivery. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, $15.80@15.85; do seller August, $15.75@15.80; do seller September, $15.75@16.00; do seller October, $15.00; do seller December, $13.25@13.50; lard, cash or seller August, $7.75@7.85; do seller September, $7.90@8.00; summer do, 7⅜@7½c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12½c. Dry salted meats steady at 7⅝@7¾c for shoulders; 9½@9⅝c for short ribs; and 9⅝c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 8@8⅛c; English meats, 9⅝@10c for short ribs; 10c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 8½c for shoulders; 10½c for clear ribs; 10⅝c for short clear; and 13½@15½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 7¼@7⅜c; grease quotable at 5@6½c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork at $15.90; 1,000 brls do at $15.80; 500 brls old do at $14.62½; 100 brls new do at $15.50-1,000 brls pork, seller September, at $16.00; 500 brls do seller October at $15.00; 100,000 lbs shoulders (new) seller December, 30 days old when delivered, at 4c.

The following are the stocks of hog products on hand in this city on Aug. 1, 1873, and at corresponding dates, as reported by the packers and warehousemen to the Secretary of the Pork Packers' Association:

	1873 Aug. 1.	July 1.	June 1.
Clear pork, brls	10	10	251
Mess pork, new, brls	34,897	43,052	56,585
Mess pork, old, brls	13,200	15,724	16,659
Prime mess pork, brls	....	1	1
Lard, tcs	27,887	34,263	41,436
Sweet pickled hams, tcs	9,446	*13,657	16,815
Sweet pickled hams, brls	1,087	2,315	2,645
Bacon hams, pcs	57,100	....	....
Dry salted shoulders, lbs	983,225	2,419,000	2,670,000
S. pickled shoulders, tcs	....	....	25
Rough sides, lbs	18,000	130,000	163,000
Long clear middles, lbs	60,000	5,000	60,000
Short clear middles, lbs	1,479,074	2,044,074	2,062,486
Short rib middles, lbs	2,780,750	4,773,750	5,798,750
Bellies, lbs	160,000	151,000	152,000
Grease, pkgs	2,055	2,830	2,930

*Including bacon hams.

All the meats held by the jobbing trade are included. Lard held for manufacturing purposes not included.

Flour was very quiet and steady at former quotations. There was little demand, and that was almost entirely local, the shippers having bought scarcely anything in this market for several days past. Most of the flour shipments reported are bought directly from the mill, and shipped through. Bran was again heavy, owing to liberal offerings. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $9.25; 50 brls do at $8.87½; 60 brls do at $8.50; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls red at $6.87½; 400 brls spring extras (Lockport Hydraulic) at $7.00; 50 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.87½; 300 brls do on private terms. Total, 1,210 brls. Also, 1,500 brls corn meal (Marsh's Caloric) at $2.30; 10 tons bran at $9.50; 20 tons do at $9.25; 20 tons do at $9.12½; 10 tons at $9.00 on track; 10 tons at $10.00 delivered. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75	@ 9.00
Red winter extras	5.75	@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00	@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50	@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	7.00	@10.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.00
Spring superfines	2.50	@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00	@ 4.25
Bran	9.00	@10.00

Wheat was very dull and very steady, at a shade below yesterday's average of prices. There was almost nothing doing during the greater part of the session, in an utter absence of orders. It seemed as if the market had collapsed into inactivity in reaction from the excitement of last month. Liverpool was quoted firmer on good wheat, with a breaking up of the fine weather that has been noted in England for several days past, but there was no particular change in the tone of New York advices. Our receipts were small, but they considerably exceeded the reported shipments, which were almost nothing, while there was little apparent desire to buy for shipment to-day. Two cargoes were taken, but it was for direct milling purposes, as the price of cash wheat does not tempt to speculative shipments. Millers are about the only buyers, and they are disposed to discriminate rather severely against new wheat, and will not buy unless assured that it is old. This feeling also affects the option market for this month, but not for next, as the new rule for dividing the two crops will be in operation in September. There was a little winter wheat offered to-day, but holders could not find buyers at anything above the corresponding grades of spring. Seller the month opened at $1.15½, advanced to $1.15¾, and declined to $1.15⅜ at the close. Seller September sold at $1.07⅝@1.08¼, closing at the inside; and seller the year was nominal at $1.04½@1.05. Old No. 1 spring was quiet at $1.23; and new do closed at $1.18½. Old No. 2 spring sold early at $1.19, but declined to $1.17⅛, closing at $1.17¾. New No. 2 was unquotable. No. 3 spring closed nominal at $1.05½ in the Central, but was not wanted in other houses. Rejected spring closed at 92c. We note that the new crop is arriving in first-class condition, but buyers are not anxious to touch it till they know that it has been through the sweating process. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring (old) at $1.23; 1,600 bu do (new) at $1.19; 400 bu do at $1.18½; 37,200 bu No. 2 spring and 1,200 bu hard do at $1.19; 800 bu do at $1.18; 2,400 bu do at $1.17¾; 1,600 bu do at $1.17½; 13,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.05½; 400 bu rejected spring at 92½c; 800 bu do at 92c. Total, 60,700 bu.

Corn was moderately active, and averaged ½c higher. The market was quite dull early, and apparently weak; but stiffened materially when it was announced that only 271 cars had been inspected in this morning. This fact was not so very important in itself, as we have plenty of corn here yet, but it was generally accepted as a sign that the time of small receipts has arrived, and that we shall see but little corn coming on for the next two weeks. The bulk of the corn now in store here is controlled by only two or three parties, and cannot be made available for the filling of August shorts, the greater part of which would seem to be unfilled as yet,—very few deliveries having been made thus far. Of course, if our receipts should exhibit a marked falling off, even without news of a stunted crop, there will be a heavy rally of the short interest, which is so large that its magnitude can scarcely be guessed at. The shippers took hold of all the cash corn offered, and made this department of the market quite an active one. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 37⅞c, advanced to 38c, and closed at 37⅞c. Seller September sold at 38⅞@38⅝c, closing at the outside. For seller October 39⅛c was bid. New receipts of No. 2 closed at 38⅛c, high mixed at 38½c, and rejected at 34¾c. We note a sale of posted corn at 27c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 at 38¾c; 44,000 bu high mixed at 38½c; 12,800 bu No. 2 fresh at 38½c; 8,000 bu do at 38⅛c; 82,000 bu do at 38c; 30,000 bu regular at 37⅞c; 56,800 bu at do at 37¾c; 25,000 bu do at 37⅝c; 10,000 bu do, posted, at 27c; 33,600 bu rejected at 35c; 4,400 bu do at 34⅞c; 4,500 bu high mixed at 39½c; 12,000 bu No. 2 at 38½c, afloat. Total, 323,500 bu.

Oats were dull and again a shade easier, though reported firm on the seaboard, while our receipts were very moderate. The stocks in store are not large; but they are heavier than they should be just on the eve of the arrival of the new crop, and several owners seem to have grown tired of holding for a demand which does not come. Seller the month opened at 26½c, and closed at 26⅜c, with very little discrimination in favor of cash lots. Seller September sold at 25⅝@26c, and seller the year at 25⅜c. Cash sales were reported of 15,400 bu No. 2 at 26½c; 13,600 bu do at 26⅜c; 2,400 bu rejected at 24½c; 4,200 bu do at 24¼c; 1,800 bu do at 24c. Total, 37,400 bu.

Rye was quiet and firm at yesterday's quotations. Sales of cash lots were limited to 800 bu No. 2 at 58c, and that price was bid at the close. Rejected was nominal at 52@52½c. Seller the month was inactive; quotable at about 56@57c. The supply is small, as the rye now in store is generally held off the market.

Barley was quiet and strong, a further advance of 2@3c per bu being obtained. An effort was made early to keep down the market by offering car lots of new No. 2 for September delivery at 84c, but 85c was soon bid, and later 35,000 bu sold at 86c, the market closing strong at the outside. Cash No. 2 was nominal at 70@75c for old; No. 3 at 65c, and rejected at 35@40c. Sales were limited to 400 bu new No. 2 at 87c, and 400 by sample at 70c.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade to-day:

AUG. 5—London—Floating cargoes of wheat off coast firmly held. Floating cargoes of corn off coast moderately steady. Arrivals of wheat and corn off coast moderate. French country markets for wheat generally dearer. Weather in England showery. English harvest operations proceed favorably. Liverpool—Wheat steady. Corn quiet. California wheat, 11s 6d@12s 5d; spring, 11s 1d@11s 3d. Corn, 28s 6d. Lard, 38s. Cumberlands, 37s. London—Spring wheat, 52s 6d@53s. Lard, 39s. Short ribs, 40s.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

WHEAT.	Aug. 2, 1873.	July 26, 1873.	Aug. 3, 1872.
No. 2 Red	1,072	370	....
Rejected winter	900	279	275
No. 1 spring	20,597	4,779	92,692
No. 2 spring	179,933	181,109	660,583
No. 3 spring	72,910	66,364	43,818
No. 1 hard spring	2,808	76,306	....
No. 2 hard spring	13,266	24,328	....
Rejected spring	32,691	42,190	18,123
No grade spring	8,433	535	....
Total	332,699	396,260	815,491
CORN.			
White	....	....	345
Yellow	23,253	10,815	36,694
No. 1	79,835	64,391	114,876
High mixed	242,908	95,287	....
No. 2	2,155,460	2,359,904	1,863,677
Rejected	172,206	246,643	325,275
No. 2 kiln-dried	10,532	....	....
No grade	18,995	13,818	7,250
Total	2,703,189	2,790,108	2,348,117
OATS.			
No. 1	853	853	12,842
No. 2 white	1,858	1,300	....
No. 2	538,922	643,752	515,245
No. 3	73,674	....	....
Rejected	4,142	83,001	67,902
No grade	639	1,428	1,796
Total	620,088	730,324	597,785
RYE.			
No. 1	3,844	3,844	11,431
No. 2	53,124	51,335	4,887
Rejected	1,280	1,383	1,966
Total	58,248	56,562	18,284
BARLEY.			
No. 2	27,301	27,301	50,643
No. 3	3,167	2,301	20,283
Rejected	2,749	3,615	8,753
Total	33,217	33,217	79,679

Total of all kinds, 3,749,441 bu, being 259,030 bu less than a week previous. These figures show a decrease of 63,561 bu wheat, 86,919 bu corn, 110,236 bu oats, and an increase of 1,686 bu rye.

HAY INSPECTION.

The rules for the inspection of hay, recently adopted by the Board of Trade of this city, establish the following grades:

Prime Timothy—Shall be pure timothy hay, free from all other grasses; good color, well cured, and free from must.

No. 1 Timothy—Shall be timothy and not more than one-fifth of other tame grasses mixed; good color, well cured, and free from must.

No. 2 Timothy—Shall be timothy and not more than one-third of other tame grasses mixed; good color, well cured, and free from must.

Mixed Hay—Shall consist of tame grasses, mixed; good color, well cured, and free from must.

Prime Prairie—Shall be purely upland hay, free from swail grasses, good color, well cured, and free from must.

No. 1 Prairie—Shall be upland and midland prairie hay, good color, well cured, and free from must.

No. 2 Prairie—Shall be swail or slough hay, either wholly or mixed with upland, good color, well cured, and free from must.

No Grade Hay—All kinds of hay badly cured, stained, or in any way out of condition, the certificate of inspection stating whether it is tame or prairie hay.

All certificates of inspection shall give the weight of each bale of hay weighed and inspected. The expenses for inspection shall not exceed thirty (30) cents per ton of two thousand (2,000) pounds, and shall be divided equally between buyer and seller.

Under the new system of inspection, the hay will be shipped to a transfer warehouse (the location of which has not yet been determined), and there unloaded and inspected—each bale separately. For transferring, inspecting, and weighing, a fee of 10c per bale will be allowed, but where the hay goes into warehouse, or is sold on track, only 5c will be charged. The inspection is not made compulsory, but is left optional with the buyer and seller. Among country shippers some dissatisfaction with the new order of things is expressed, but dealers give it a cordial indorsement, and it is believed that, after a thorough trial, the system will meet with general approval. George M. Allen has been appointed inspector. Mr. Allen has filled a similar position at the East.

PROVISIONS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending July 29, 1873, and the distribution of the same:

To	Pork brls.	Beef pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.
Liverpool	197	166	....	1,387,741
London	30	45	....	2,000
Glasgow	....	120	13,926	415,137
Havre	....	....	....	55,732
Marseilles	....	....	37,921	7,600
Hamburg	....	155	....	203,637
Bremen	....	8	....	2,250
Antwerp	....	....	572,624	....
West Indies	3,348	422	416,994	36,167
B. N. A. Col.	155	110	....	....
B. Guiana	278	133	6,000	....
N. Granada	35	6	385,805	....
Venezuela	21	41	123,663	....
Arg. Republic	....	....	22,320	....
Brazil	....	....	10,617	....
Total	4,064	1,236	1,589,550	2,110,084
Previous week	2,261	1,808	1,165,728	2,874,680
Week July 15	1,995	731	619,463	1,978,328
Week July 8	3,677	1,201	3,456,119	2,356,639
Week June 1	2,146	977	1,955,375	2,041,392
Week July 29, '72	4,253	905	1,909,061	1,421,870

And from Nov. 1 to July 29, inclusive:

	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.
Pork, brls	139,075	123,918	116,726
Beef, brls and tcs	80,272	79,397	123,640
Lard, lbs	144,531,198	134,483,609	67,863,405
Bacon, lbs	272,622,644	178,903,865	58,109,804
Butter, lbs	2,678,882	3,761,045	3,343,294
Cheese, lbs	53,397,407	35,302,458	39,877,282
Tallow, lbs	42,777,355	46,126,382	23,698,885

The foreign exports of the hog product from the ports of New York and other undermentioned places from Nov. 1, 1872, to July 29, 1873, inclusive, as compared with the exports from all United States ports, from Nov. 1, 1871, to July 31, 1872, were as follows:

From—	Pork, brls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, and hams, lbs.
New York	139,075	144,531,198	272,622,641
Boston	36,800	18,614,110	78,467,095
Portland	8,650	4,688,191	8,263,457
Philadelphia	8,898	2,142,035	5,136,189
Baltimore	12,457	10,265,033	9,832,682
New Orleans	1,093	2,870,910	250,000
Montreal	2,106	1,653,610	4,722,800
Total Nov. 1, '72, to July 29, '73	208,979	184,765,139	380,094,874
Total all U. S. p'ts, Nov. 1, '71, to July 31, '72	217,313	162,569,430	230,686,837
Increase	....	22,195,709	149,408,037
Decrease	8,334	....	....

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was active and declined 1c. No. 2 spring sold at $1.14½@1.15⅛ seller the month, closing at $1.14⅜, and quotable at $1.07¼ seller September. Corn was in moderate demand and easier, closing at 37⅝c seller the month and 38⅛@38⅜c seller September. Also, at 39⅛@39¼c seller October. In provisions sales were reported at 500 brls mess pork at $15.80 cash, and 500 brls do at $15.80 seller September. A charter was made for corn to Buffalo at 5½c; capacity, 30,000 bu.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 5.

ALCOHOL—Has declined, owing to weakness in highwines; 94 per cent proof is now quotable at $1.84@1.89.

BROOM-CORN—During the past six days there has been a fair amount of trading in the common grades, while choice corn is very scarce, and is held firmly, what there is of it. The market for all grades is very firm. Following are the prices current: No. 1 hurl, 8½@10c; No. 1 stock, braid, 6½@7½c; No. 2 do, 5½@6½c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; inside green, 5@6c; do red do pale and red, 3@4c.

BAGGING—Activity has characterized the movement in grain bags throughout the past week, and prices are somewhat firmer. Burlaps and gunnies also are meeting with more inquiry, but are still easy. Wool sacks remain quiet at the late decline. We quote: Stark, 36c; Ludlow, 34½c; Lewiston, 33½c; American, 31c; Amoskeag, 31c; Otter Creek, 32½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BEANS—Were quiet and unchanged. Prices are but little better than nominal, as follows: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair beans, $1.25@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in tolerably fair demand, prices ruling about the same as they have done for several weeks past, as follows: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ⅌ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.00@7.00; sewer brick, $8.00@9.50; Milwaukee pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common (selected) $15.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—The demand for choice qualities for home consumption has steadily exceeded the supply, and prices have gradually worked upward until an advance of 2@3c has been established, the best now selling readily at 21@24c, while for something especially fine 25@26c may be realized. Only a small proportion of the offerings can be graded as choice, for which there is no reasonable excuse, as the season has been favorable for the production of a superior class of goods. For common to good grades the market has also exhibited fair activity, but the supply of such is more than sufficient to satisfy the demand, and former prices have no more than been sustained. We now quote: Strictly choice yellow, 21@24c; medium to good, 16@18c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

CHEESE—A decided improvement in the demand is noticeable, and prices are ½@1c higher than a week ago. Stocks are liberal, but the weather has been favorable and they are in better condition than is usual at this season, and are held with confidence. Merchantable goods readily command the quoted prices, which are as follows: New York factory, 11½@12½c; Ohio factory, 10½@11½c; Western factory, 10½@11½c.

COAL—In this market the past week has brought no change. There is continued activity in the demand for hard coals, and the quotations are thoroughly sustained. Soft varieties are beginning to move more freely, but prices have not hardened to any appreciable extent, still ruling easy for most descriptions. We quote: Lehigh, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Cannel, $10.00; Indiana Block, $8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Barrels and tierces continue dull and prices are nominally unchanged. Stock is firm, being in light supply. We repeat: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard, tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@51c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $20.00@35.00 per m.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—The demand is fair for the season. An advance is noted in corrosive sublimate, while iodine, oxalic acid, root ipecac, and a few other articles are lower. Quotations are as follows:

Acid, citric, lb	$ 1.55	@	1.60
Acid, oxalic, lb	30	@	35
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	60	@	65
Ammonia, carb, lb	25	@	30
Asafœtida, lb	25	@	30
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@	1.55
Beans, Tauqua, lb	1.35	@	1.40
Borax, ref., lb	26	@	30
Blue-vitriol, lb	14	@	16
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz	....	@	4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.50	@	1.55
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45	@	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.30	@	1.35
Glycerine, 1 lb bulk, lb	35	@	45
Gum Arabic, picked	50	@	70
Gum Arabic, sorts	28	@	30
Gum camphor, lb	36	@	40
Gum opium, lb	9.00	@	9.25
Gum shellac, lb	55	@	60
Glue, white, lb	45	@	55
Iodine, lb	9.00	@	9.50
Lye, cons, case	8.25	@	....
Morphia, sulph., oz	6.25	@	6.50
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	6.00	@	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.40	@	1.75
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's	6.00	@	6.50
Potassa, chlor., lb	55	@	60
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85	@	....
Potassium, iod., lb	7.00	@	7.25
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00	@	....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.65	@	2.75
Red precip., lb	1.65	@	1.70
Root ipecac, powd., lb	1.50	@	1.75
Root rhei., E. I., powd., lb	1.50	@	1.75
Sal epsom, lb	4½	@	6
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.15	@	1.20
Soap, castile, gen., lb	12	@	13
Sulphur, lb	5	@	6

EGGS—Sales were made in the morning at 15c, but the receipts were larger than anticipated, and prices declined. Good to choice packages are quotable at 13½@14½c.

FEATHERS—Dealers are paying 73c for strictly prime feathers. Mixed bring various prices. Chicken feathers are in moderate supply and request. We repeat: Strictly prime live geese feathers at 73c; jobbing price, 80@83c; mixed feathers, 25@70c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—Whitefish have been scarce, and are held higher than on the date of our last review, the demand far exceeding the available supply. Mackerel have been coming forward a little more freely of late, but not in quantities sufficient to enable jobbers to meet the wants of their customers, and prices remain very firm. Other fish are in fair stock, and are steady. Trade is reported more than ordinarily good for the season, both on local and interior accounts: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, 5.75@$6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@12.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.00@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There has been somewhat less of excitement than during last week and the previous one, but the volume of business was fully as large, and prices were quite as firmly held. There is still considerable speculative as well as an active consumptive demand, and stocks in first hands are being rapidly reduced. Prices of many articles in the list are now believed to have reached the maximum, though—if we except prunes—no decided reaction is looked for at present. The extreme high price of prunes has caused a greatly diminished demand, and at the East the market has eased off 1@2c. The most notable change during the past week was in raisins, which advanced 25@30c per box, though by consulting the quotations given below it will be discovered that there has been "an advance all along the line." Nuts also are generally higher. Following are the current rates: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 12@14c; figs, box, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, new, 19@20c; raisins, $2.65@2.75; Zante currants, 7@7½c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan do, 8@9c; Western do, 6½@6¾@7c; Southern do, 6@6½c; peaches, pared, 20@22c; peaches, halves, 9½@9¾c; do, mixed, 6½@7½c; blackberries, 11½@12½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@23c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 22@24c; Naples walnuts, 25@26c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, 12½@13½c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 7½@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7½@8½c.

GROCERIES—The past week has been one of fair activity in this department, and, with the single exception of sugars, which, under a better supply, have eased off a little in favor of buyers, the prices current on the date of our last weekly review have been sustained with a fair show of firmness. At the moment the general market presents a firm tone, and, under the increased demand which promises soon to set in, many lines of goods will undoubtedly command better prices than now prevail. The only changes noted during the week were an ⅛c decline in soft sugars and a ¼@½c advance in Java and Rio coffees. We quote:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33@34c; O. G. Java, 28½@29½c; Java, No. 2, 26½@27c; fancy Rio, 25@25½c; choice do, 24¾@25c; prime Rio, 24¼@24½c; good do, 23⅞@24c; common do, 23@23½c; roasting do, 21½@22c; Singapore, 24½@24¾c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@25c; do, prime, 24¼@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14¾@15c; do, short weight, 13¾@14¼c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¼@7¾c; Carolina, 9¼@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12¾@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@11⅞c; granulated, 11¾@11⅞c; A standard, 11¼@11½c; do, No. 2, 11¼@11⅜c; B, 11@11⅛c; extra C, 10⅞@11c; C No. 2, 10½@10¾c; yellow C, 10¼@10½c; choice brown, 10⅜@10⅝c; prime do, 10@10½c; fair do, 9¾@9⅞c; choice molasses sugar, 10⅛@10⅜c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10@10½c; do prime, 9¾@10c; do, fair, 9@9½c; common, 8@8¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 75@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4¼@4½c; palm, 6@6¼c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Common apples are in large supply and dull, while choice varieties are scarce. Grapes, pears, and peaches, when choice, met with a fair inquiry. Blackberries declined, being in large supply. Crab apples are also lower. Foreign fruit is firm. We quote: Lemons, $15.00@16.00 per box. Oranges, $13.00@14.00 per box. California pears, $5.00@6.00 per case. New apples, 40@65c per box, $1.50@2.50 (per brl) for common to fair; good to choice do, $3.00@4.75 per brl; do per box, 75@90c. Raspberries, $3.00@3.50 per case; red do, $3.50@4.00. Blackberries, 16@22c. Whortleberries, $4.00@5.00 per bu; do per box, $1.50@2.50. Pears, $1.25@2.00 per box. Peaches, $1.00@1.75 per box; baskets, $1.50@2.00. Grapes—Illinois, Concords, $4.00 per case (36 lbs). Siberian crabapples, 60c per box. Plums (damson), $4.00 per bu.

HOPS—A fair number of orders have been received from country brewers, the inquiry being generally for good to choice grades. In view of moderate stocks, and the prospects of a light crop, the prevailing feeling is one of firmness, especially for all good offerings. Western are quotable at 20@45c, according to quality.

HAY—The market for this staple is in an unsettled condition. Very little prime old hay is to be had, and no considerable quantity of new has as yet made its appearance, and light as is the demand dealers are bothered to supply it. There is a plenty of poor hay, but it is not wanted even at the low range of $7.00@12.00, while prime timothy sells at $16.00@16.50. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, prime, $16.00@16.50; do No. 1, $15.00@16.00; do No. 2, $13.00@14.00; do mixed, $12.00@14.00; prairie, upland, $10.00@11.00; do midland, $9.00@10.00; do slough, $7.00@8.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The situation of the hide market remains about the same as on the date of our last review. There is no special activity in the demand, and, although the receipts are light, they prove quite sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade. Following are the quotations: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 11c; do heavy, 10c; part cured, 9½@10c; green calf, 15½c; veal kip, 12½c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—The changes are unimportant. Business is quiet and prices unchanged, as follows:

Iron	3 8-10	@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½	@ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6¼	@ 6¾	rates
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ½-in	8¾	@ 9	⅌ lb

LEATHER—Rather more life is noticeable in the leather trade, but the volume of sales is still far from being satisfactory, and while domestic and imported stock are both held with some show of firmness, the prevalent feeling is by no means buoyant. Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.		
City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	38@	38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@	43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@	27
Country upper	23@	26
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	32
OAK.		
Calf	1.20@	1.45
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.35
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade has been rather quiet during the week, and a decline has taken place in tin-plate, sheet and galvanized iron, and tinned copper. Other articles are without change in prices. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50; do, 20x28, $27.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11¾c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6¼c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 40c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7¼c; by car load, 7⅛c.

NAILS—Have declined 12½c all round. The demand is tolerably fair at $4.50 rates. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $4.50 rates; 8d do, $4.75; 6d do, $5.00; 4d do, $5.37½; 3d do, $6.00; 3d do, fine, $7.50; 2d do, $7.75; clinch, $5.87½.

NAVAL STORES—As usual at this season, trade is rather quiet, but dealers report the market firm at present quotations: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 17½@18c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb, 20@25c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Prices of oils have not been subjected to any material change during the week under review, ruling comparatively steady for most descriptions. Carbon has been somewhat unsettled, and just now linseed seems to be tending lower, but for other goods the quotations are well maintained. Most oils are now selling really low, and with a revival of trade a general hardening of prices is anticipated. The Pittsburgh *Commercial* of July 30 says: "Our advices from the oil region, received yesterday, are interesting. At Parker's, crude (spot) was sold yesterday at $1.63 to $1.70 per brl—the lowest figure reached during the last seven years. The empty barrel now costs more than the oil required to fill it. Private advices, received by oil dealers in this city, state that five new wells were struck yesterday, yielding respectively as follows: 600, 400, 300, 125, and 100 brls per day. This largely-increased production is assigned as the reason for the depression in price. The decline is but slight as yet, but the market at Parker's was very much excited, and prices reported as 'falling very fast.'" We quote: Carbon, 17½c; extra lard oil, 70c; No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 93@95c; do boiled, 98c@$1.00; whale, 85c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Only a limited demand exists for goods in this line, and the prevalent feeling is by no means buoyant. Orders, though mostly small, are generally filled at a concession from the quoted prices, which are as follows:

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50
ZINC.	
Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	11.50@12.00
COLORS.	
Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors, in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermilion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermilion	23.00
Paris white	3.50@ 4.00
Whiting	2.00@ 2.50
PUTTY.	
In bulk	3¼@3½c
In bladders	3¾@4 c

PIG IRON—Is beginning to move with more freedom, and in anticipation of continued improvement, and in view of the fact that stocks are very moderate, holders are entertaining firmer views. No quotable change has yet taken place, but at the moment the tendency seems to be upward. We quote: Scotch (according to brand), $55.00@58.00; Massillon, $55.00; Tuscarawas, $55.00; Lake Superior, No. 1, $56.00; do No. 2, $54.00; Missouri charcoal, $55.00; Chicago stone coal, $53.00.

POULTRY—Was in excessive supply—dull and weak. Old chickens are not quotably lower, sales having been made at $4.50@4.75; good to choice springs sold at $2.50@3.00; and common at $1.25@2.00, according to size and condition. Turkeys are quotable at 12c.

POTATOES—Met with a fair local inquiry at $2.00@2.75 per brl for fair to choice, and $1.25 for inferior offerings. A car of good Early Rose sold at $2.10 (per brl) on track, and one at $2.25 delivered. Sweet potatoes were dull and lower, quotable at 60@65c per box for red, and $4.50 per brl.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was fairly active and steady at $3.15@4.00 for common to choice; and at $3.00@3.05 seller August. Clover sold in a small way at $5.75. Flax was quotable at $1.65 seller August. Hungarian and millet were nominal at 55@65c for the former, and 40@50c for the latter. Sales include 10 bags choice timothy at $4.00; 25 bags do at $3.90; 66 bags at $3.80; 20 bags at $3.75; 10 bags new, common, at $3.15; 100 bags seller August at $3.00; 50 bags do at $3.05; 10 bags prime clover at $5.75; 1 car flax at $1.65 seller August.

TEAS—In the market for new teas of fine quality there is firmness, but old teas and new of old grade are weak. No decided changes have taken place recently, but the quotations have been freely shaded on anything like fair orders. A London circular, dated July 17, says: "In all our experience we do not recollect such inferior teas coming from the [illegible] ports by the first ships. The leaves are hurriedly prepared and not sufficiently fired, and in many instances appear to be mixed with old leaves and dust. The higher classed ones are fragrant and strong in the cup, but the leaves of these are also badly made, and bear no comparison with the fine teas that were formerly imported from China, though costing upwards of a shilling per lb more. The statistical position of the market is still strong, the stocks are smaller in proportion to the deliveries than we ever remember to have seen, and the shipments from China from the commencement of the season to the 6th inst., were only 27,500,000 lbs, against 48,000,000 lbs the same time last year." We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 75c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@85c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice, do, 90c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.60@1.80; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@40c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.05.

SALT—Fine grades of salt continue to meet with a good demand and are firm, while coarse salt is rather quiet. We continue to quote: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $2.25.

TOBACCO—This market is without new features of special interest. A steady, moderate business is doing at the subjoined quotations:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Prices are firmer than a week ago, and now have something of an upward tendency. Following are the current quotations: Beech, $8.00@8.50; maple, $9.00@9.50; hickory, $10.00@10.50; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—Were in in fair request at yesterday's prices, with the exception of tomatoes, which were more plenty and easier. Prices are as follows: Tomatoes, 50@65c ⅌ box; onions, $4.50@5.00 per brl; corn, 10@11c; water-melons, at $3.00 per doz; musk-melons, $1.50@2.00 per doz.

WOOL—The market has been moderately active the past week. There is a fair demand from Eastern manufacturers, but the stocks are light, and very little is coming forward. On this account the market is firm, and a slight advance has occurred in one or two grades. We again quote:

Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@45c
Common dingy	35@44c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, light	40@42c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, medium light	38@42c
Coarse, washed	33@38c
Fleece, unwashed, XXXX, in good condition	26@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	26@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Super, pulled	35@38c
Extra, pulled	35@38c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Following are the rates to the leading Eastern points:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs	Flour, per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk, per 100 lbs	Cured meats in bulk
Boston	$ 50	$1.00	....	....
New York	45	90	45	55
Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore	40	80	40	50
Wilmington, Del.	40	80	40	50
Washington, D. C.	40	80	....	....
Alexandria, Va.	52	1.04	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellaire	30	60	30	35
Wheeling	35	70	35	40
Cleveland	25	50	25	27½
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown and Akron, O.	30	60	30	35
Oil City, Corry, and Franklin	39	78	39	42½
Norfolk, Va.	49	98	....	....
Wilmington, N. C., Charleston and Savannah	65	1.30	....	....
Petersburgh and Richmond	57	1.14	....	....

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 5.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,407	6,625	90
Tuesday	2,800	6,000	88
Total	5,207	12,625	178
Same time last week	8,614	17,055	1,667
Week before last	5,706	23,241	1,122

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,259	5,263	....

CATTLE—The arrivals since Saturday have been 5,207 head, against 8,614 last week, and 5,706 week before last. The influence of light receipts was visible in the firmer and more confident feeling prevalent among the different classes of operators, and, had telegrams from the markets below held out any encouragement, the chances are that the better grades of stock would have found ready sale at something of an advance on last week's prices. As it was, there was no appreciable change in values, though, as before stated, a somewhat firmer feeling obtained, and a fair aggregate of sales was accomplished. The quality of the offerings was poor—unusually so,—the proportion of well-fatted beeves being noticeably small. The best droves were taken at $5.40@5.65, but the number good enough to command these figures were comparatively small, the great bulk of the transfers being effected at prices ranging downward from $5.00. Butchers' stuff is doing a trifle better than on the closing days of last week, but the demand is still limited, and may be expected to continue so until after "dog days." Stockers were scarcely inquired for, and the market is nominal at $3.00@4.25. Gregory, Strader & Co. sold a bunch, averaging 1,050 lbs, at the outside quotation. The market closed quiet and steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.80@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,350 lbs	5.40@5.60
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.60@4.90
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@4.50
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.00@3.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
38	Texas cattle	960	$3.37½
20	calves	278	4.25
22	Texas cattle	825	3.00
21	Texas cattle	829	3.35
54	Texas cattle	....	3.65
10	stock steers	1,050	4.25
83	choice steers	1,324	5.62½
19	cows	817	3.00
17	good steers	1,338	5.40
15	good steers	1,325	5.40
28	Texas cattle	673	3.12½
14	mixed lot	1,367	3.70
39	Texas cattle	883	3.35
40	Texas cattle	883	3.35
47	Texas cattle	711	3.00
32	choice steers	1,235	5.50
17	good steers	1,170	5.40
18	good steers	1,244	5.40
19	fair steers	1,105	4.60
24	good steers	1,176	5.30
17	choice steers	1,124	5.50
29	fair steers	1,031	4.70
23	good steers	1,191	5.35
13	butchers' steers	1,170	5.12½
17	good steers	1,152	5.25
23	good steers	1,180	5.30
36	good steers	1,127	5.12½
36	good steers	1,213	5.35
23	fleshy steers	1,031	4.70
17	choice steers	1,218	5.55
17	cows	971	3.30
54	Texas steers	1,123	4.00
29	calves	150	4.50
20	calves	280	4.25
44	calves	270	4.00

HOGS—The receipts were again light, reaching only 6,000, and making the supply since Saturday 12,625, against 17,055 for the same period last week, and 23,241 week before last. As a result of the moderate character of the supply a firmer tone pervaded the market both for light and for heavy grades, but the demand was not particularly urgent, and holders were not successful in their efforts to establish any decided advance, 5c covering the improvement. Sales were reported at $4.25@4.90 for common coarse heavy to extra light, with the bulk at $4.35@4.75. The market closed firm at $4.25@4.50 for poor to extra heavy, and at $4.60@4.85 for light. Among the day's transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
168	173	$4.70	56	244	$4.40	58	198	$4.80
49	306	4.35	61	204	4.75	49	288	4.35
49	254	4.50	48	207	4.75	44	306	4.35
103	194	4.80	56	191	4.75	33	212	4.65
80	201	4.80	129	326	4.55	93	268	4.60
61	167	4.75	56	207	4.90	54	206	4.90
96	287	4.75	43	181	4.70	58	246	4.65
48	249	4.50	41	291	4.50	24	244	4.45
64	208	4.70	48	297	4.45	36	184	4.50
56	195	4.80	46	334	4.35	67	197	4.65
173	173	4.72½	72	258	4.75	83	265	4.50
227	204	4.75	24	177	4.60	88	300	4.35
137	204	4.80	47	205	4.70	53	203	4.40
39	273	4.40	168	173	4.70	145	192	4.75
58	187	4.70	56	220	4.60	104	184	4.75
55	208	4.60	41	201	4.80	47	198	4.50
168	199	4.75	44	300	4.40	34	171	4.65
101	187	4.75	110	206	4.90	265	320	4.45
56	210	4.55	50	176	4.75	62	198	4.60
52	229	4.40	177	163	4.85	77	189	4.90

SHEEP—The sheep trade was dull, with prices rather in buyers favor. The supply was light, but fully equalled the demand, and the market ruled weak at $2.50@3.50 for inferior to common; at $3.75@4.00 for medium, and at $4.25@4.75 for good to strictly choice.

BUSINESS CARDS.

SCOTCH POLISHED GRANITE

SHEARER, SMITH & CO.,

DALBEATTIE GRANITE WORKS, DALBEATTIE, SCOTLAND,

Supply Polished Gray, Blue, and Red Granites for monumental and architectural purposes. Employing several hundreds of workmen in the quarrying, dressing, and polishing of Granite, S., S. & CO. are enabled to supply their celebrated Dalbeattie Granite with dispatch.

FATAL ELEVATOR ACCIDENT.

A Man Instantly Killed by the Fall of a Hoisting-Machine—Two of His Companions Narrowly Escape the Same Fate—A Broken Pinion the Cause of the Accident.

A sad accident occurred at the rooms of the Singer Sewing-Machine Company, No. 111 South State street, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, from the sudden descent of an elevator. These inconvenient fixtures seem to be very imperfect in their construction. They are constantly endangering the lives of those who use them. Inventive genius should be applied to them, and since it has done so much to perfect and render safe for use other dangerous inventions, it is reasonable to suppose that it could effect the same thing with elevators. The elevator was manipulated by hand-power. Several employes were in the basement, hoisting to one of the upper stories a heavy load of sewing-machines. Some of the men stood under the elevator platform. When the load had reached almost to the third floor, a pinion in the gearing above suddenly flew to pieces, causing the platform to descend to the basement floor with the rapidity of a shooting star. William Gask, one of the men at the rope, failing to escape from beneath the platform, was caught by it, and crushed to death in an instant. He was most horribly mangled, his back being broken in two places, the top of his head crushed in, and his hip bones thrust into his body. Two others had hair-breadth escapes. Gask was 23 years old, and resided at No. 647 South May street. He leaves a wife and a young child. Great care was taken to break the news gently to her. The body was not taken home till it had been dressed and placed in an expensive coffin, purchased by Mr. Snetzer, of the Singer Company.

The elevator was manufactured by Reedy, of Nos. 83 and 85 Illinois street. The pinion was supposed to be of sufficient thickness to sustain the weight placed upon it. The iron, however, appeared to be defective, and this was probably the cause of the accident. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

SUBURBAN ITEMS.

EVANSTON.

The Northwestern University having voted $3,000 in aid of the Suburban Horse-Railway, the project is fast assuming tangible shape. The Company will lay this season, and have in running operation, a track from the Evanston depot to the Government Light-House, at the north end of the village.

NORWOOD PARK.

Substantial improvements are being made in this now well-known suburb. Several fine residences have been erected this season.

The Norwood Park Hotel has been converted into a residence, and is occupied by the owner, Mr. Eberhardt.

The Baptist Church is fast approaching completion, the basement now being used for services.

The necessity for a side-track and station agent at this place is apparent to every one except the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. This suburb now has fifty daily commuters, and a large amount of freight is landed yearly at Canfield, one mile and a half distant.

A new town is to be thrown into the market between Norwood Park and Jefferson. Arrangements have been made to build a station-house at once. Between Irving Park and Maplewood a new town is being laid out and a station-house constructed.

Still another new town has been started between Ravenswood and Rosehill.

HYDE PARK.

The Hyde Park Board of Education held a regular meeting on Monday evening. Miss Emma Preston's application for a position as teacher was presented and filed. Miss Ada E. Sluyter's was withdrawn from the list of candidates at her special request. Bills were approved of Hopkins & Ward, $6.60; L. Reilly, $100.75. The Committee on "Readers" were granted further time. The Committee on Supplies were instructed to contract for ninety tons of hard coal for the ensuing winter; also were authorized to employ some one to take the census of the School District No. 1. Mr. Holmes was re-elected Teacher of Drawing, and Miss Appolena Noyes teacher at Parkside school.

It being apparent that a new graded school is desired near Grand Crossing, and that Mr. Paul Cornell will donate eight lots for the purpose, the report of the Special Committee on that subject was recommitted to them for further report, and the President will hunt up plans and specifications for a school-house, suited to the growing wants of that neighborhood.

Adjourned to Monday evening, Aug. 18.

St. Philip Neri.

A few days since the ancient borough of Arundel, England, witnessed a solemn and serious ceremony in the opening of a new Roman Catholic Church, dedicated to St. Philip Neri. This building is the finest in England dedicated to the Roman Catholic services. It is erected at the sole cost of the Duke of Norfolk, and it is estimated that on its completion $1,000,000 will have been expended upon it. The ceremony of consecration and opening was performed by Dr. Danell, Bishop of Southwark, London, in the presence of Archbishop Manning and a great number of eminent ecclesiastics. The Church, we are told, was crowded, and many distinguished Catholic families were present. The services were gorgeous and the music impressive. From a report of the sermon preached by Father Dalgairns, we gather that the Duke of Norfolk has erected the building to fulfill the ardent wish of his father, who was a most devout Roman Catholic.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANY KIND OF A WAGON, EXPRESS, PEDLER'S, delivery, truck, one-horse, two-horse, three-horse, or any other kind of a horse, can be sold on short notice; also buggies, carriages, or harness of any description. The demand is splendid, and now is the time to get the cash for them. We are rattling out the horses, and on Thursday can make room for 75 more sale horses, at 261 State-st. Large sales of horses, buggies, and harness. BRADLEY & WILLS.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, WAGONS, HARness, and buggies, at No. 600 Blue Island-av., Wednesdays and Saturdays. T. HORTON, Auctioneer.

A LARGE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES and buggies at low prices; also, a few second-hand buggies. 87 and 89 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF IRON-GRAY MATCHED horses. Weight from 2,500 to 2,600 lbs. Inquire at T. S. MORRIS' livery-stable, Sixteenth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS WAGON, NEARLY NEW, cost $175, will be sold for $100. Can be seen at No. 320 Hoyne-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—1 OPEN BUGGY, 1 TOP BUGGY, 1 express wagon, 1 light Portland cutter, at HATHAWAY'S, 600 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SECOND-HAND OPEN AND top buggies, and one extension-top carriage. Can be seen at 182 and 184 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD SADDLE pony. M. C. WILBUR, 167 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY DELIVERY-wagons, several second-hand buggies, cheap, at 261 South Canal-st.

J. E. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., having sold his barn and the greater part of his livery stock, is now prepared to sell the remainder, consisting of horses, open and top buggies, phaetons, business wagons, single and double harness, two carriages, a very handsome hack, &c., on time to a responsible party, at prices below its real value.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP HORSE. Apply at 380 West Madison-st. H. COMPTON.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL; STEADY work all winter. Will furnish wagons and carts. Apply to HENRY T. AMES & CO., cor. Kinzie and Green-sts., or 1 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOARDING-HOUSE BUREAU, ROOM 13, 194 Clark-st.—Parties desiring rooms and board on Wabash and Michigan-avs. or Twenty-second-st. can obtain information free of charge.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted; posting, etc., promptly attended to, by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

NIGHT SOIL REMOVED ON SHORT NOTICE BY first-class scavenger; good job or no pay; charges reasonable. D. GLINNEN, care F. C. Vierling, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A SECOND-HAND 10 ton railroad track scale; a customer may be found by addressing N 58, Tribune office, stating price and where it may be seen, &c.

WANTED—SMALL WATER POWER WITH AN ordinary building on it. SAMUEL HARTLEY, Painesville, Ohio.

WANTED—A MANTEL, EITHER MARBLE, slate, or iron; want lowest cash price. Address T 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN EXPERIENCED man to take a large stock farm on shares; will furnish young stock; also, team, farming utensils, and house furniture if desired. Address A B, Fontanelle, Washington Co., Neb., Lock-Box 999.

WANTED—CONTRACTORS TO FURNISH AND build several brick houses, to be finished Nov. 1. J. D. MACLEOD, 120 Throop-st.

WANTED—TO SEE, FOR PURPOSES OF BUSINESS, traveling agents who are disengaged, or who may become disengaged, at 166 East Washington-st., Room 29.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSINESS and medical mediums, 165 West Madison-st.

MISS SHOLLENBIRGER, PHYSICIAN, TEST AND business medium. Private sittings during the day. 389 West Madison-st.

MADAME IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and clairvoyant, has no equal in her profession, telling the past, present, and future. Call and be convinced of her wonderful power, at her rooms, 191 West Madison-st., Rooms 8 and 9, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY F. C. VIERLING, REAL ESTATE Agent, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st., near Madison:
Wabash-av., 50 ft near Thirty-fifth-st.
Michigan-av., house and lot near Twenty-fifth-st.
Indiana-av., house and lot near Twenty-sixth-st.
Indiana-av., house and lot near Eighteenth-st.
Prairie-av., house and lot near Twenty-fourth-st.
Third-av., house and lot near Taylor-st.
Burnside-st., house and lot near Thirty-fifth-st.
Burnside-st., 2 lots near Thirty-eighth-st.
Adams-st., 2 lots near Lincoln-st.
Warren-av., 50 ft near Leavitt-st.
Van Buren-st., 3 lots near Western-av.
Harrison-st., fine 8-room house and good lot, near Oakley-st., on monthly payments.
Whiting-st., 2 lots near Wells-st.
Bryant-av., 35 ft near Vincennes-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, East, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 8 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. LOTS, 110X170, EAST front, covered with a handsome grove of beautiful oaks. Decidedly one of the finest residence sites on the South Side; the street is 100 feet wide; lot very deep; the location very desirable. Only 2 blocks from Englewood depot, and 2¼ miles south of city limits. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS ON DREXEL BOULEvard, 80 feet front, near Oakwood-av., at a great bargain and on easy terms.
House and lot on Wabash-av., east front, near Eighteenth-st., at a bargain, or will trade.
ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 108 AND 110 Dearborn-st.:
INDIANA-AV.—33x180 ft., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.; $330 per ft. cash; this lot is surrounded by elegant residences and has large old trees in front; the price for which it is offered is $70 per ft. less than its value; a handsome investment can be made by buying this lot and building on it; houses can now be built ⅓ cheaper than one year ago.
PRAIRIE-AV.—25x125 ft., east front, near Thirty-second-st., $125 per foot; very easy terms.

FOR SALE—150 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Forty-ninth-st. 4 lots on Warren-av., near California-av. 2 lots on Polk-st., near Campbell-av., cheap and easy terms. 40 acres in Sec. 28, 38, 13. H. J. ARNOLD, 99 East Madison-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS LOT ON TWENTY-sixth-st., near Butler; 1-5 cash, balance on five years' time, at 8 per cent interest. 1 lot on Division-st., near Larrabee, very cheap. HALL & O'NEILL.

FOR SALE—SEVEN-ROOM COTTAGE AND LOT on Twenty-seventh-st., near Butler, on monthly payments of $30. HALL & O'NEILL, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS 12-ROOM HOUSE ON Lake-av., at a great bargain. 150 feet of Evans-av. property, on easy terms. Fine building lots, east of Vincennes-av. and south of city limits. J. BARWICK, 167 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—$2,200 WILL BUY A GOOD 1½-STORY house and lot, west of Union Park; only $300 down. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 112 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ADJOINING ARTESIAN well. Lot on Paulina, near Harrison-st. Lots on Fullerton-av., near Boulevard. Lots on Indiana-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts. CHAS. H. MORSE, Attorney-at-Law, 151 Monroe-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—50 FEET, N. W. corner Wabash-av. and Thirty-third-st., will be sold at a low price and easy terms, or exchanged for house and lot on Third or Fourth-avs. ALFRED JAMES, S. W. corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MARBLE-FRONT house just south of Twenty-fifth-st., on Wabash-av. The house is three-story and basement, is in most excellent repair, good barn, with gas and water. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 186 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50 LOTS ON LEAVITT-ST., OAKLEY-st., and Irving-place, between Polk and Taylor-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SIX ACRES NEAR THE DOUGLAS Park Boulevard and Twelfth-st., and near the park, in Goodwin's Subdivision; terms easy. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—50X125 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON FOREst-av., just south of Thirty-second-st. No cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE NEAR UNION PARK; TO be removed. Will be sold cheap. WM. M. WHITNEY & CO., 149 and 151 Madison-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., 48 FEET corner Stanton; low, easy terms. Whiting-st., 50 ft. near LaSalle. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY—200 FEET ON Halsted-st., by 425 to North Branch Canal. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT 6-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH new barn, on easy monthly payments. Apply on premises, No. 167 Fremont-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A NICE SWELL FRONT brick house with cemented cellar and all modern improvements; best of neighborhood; must sell on account of sickness. Address letter A, care Carrier No. 11.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, BEtween Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh-sts., east front, 1 lot 30 feet front, running back to Calumet-av. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF Forty-first-st., 50x165, only $100 per foot; also 41x170 on Indiana-av., east front, north of Forty-first-st., $85 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—$3,500; $2,000 DOWN, 7-ROOM BRICK dwelling; lot, 25x125 to alley, water, &c., on Rucker-st., near Kinzie. This property is certainly cheap; in 20 minutes' walk of Court-House and good neighborhood.
$5,000, 9-room cottage, lot 25x125 to alley, barn, &c., on Washington-st., south front, between Lincoln and Robey. Have splendid bargains in houses and lots all through the city.
T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV.—TWO-STORY AND brick house; lot 22½x125; on Warren-av., near Robey-st.; very cheap, and easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 DEARborn-st., store and dwelling on West Madison-st.; 5 years' ground lease; must be sold at once; $2,400.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—LOT ON CENTRE-AV., NEAR Sixty-first-st., for a horse and buggy. Give a good trade. H. J. ARNOLD, 99 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—4,000 ACRES UNcultivated land in Arkansas, within 20 miles of Memphis, Tenn., on line of Memphis & St. Louis Railroad; surrounded by finely-cultivated corn and cotton plantations. This land has been withheld from market since 1853. A great bargain will be given for cash or good Chicago property.
80-acre improved farm at Chatsworth, Livingston County, and a 40-acre finely-improved farm at Waukegan, Ill., for Chicago real estate.
O. L. MANN & E. A. CONGDON, Room 18, Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A LOVELY VILLA WITH 10¼ acres of land, highly improved, and bearing fruit of all kinds, adjoining the City of Rockford, Ill., for good city or suburban property. CHEESEMAN & CO., 70 East Madison-st., Room 6.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD ST. JOE, MICH., Fruit Farm for houses. Will assume encumbrance. Also Irving Park and Montrose lots to exchange for houses, farms, lands or other property. R. R. HULL, 76 East Madison-st., Room 1.

TO EXCHANGE—A WELL IMPROVED FARM OF 218 acres in Illinois for Chicago real estate. Address E. R. GARD, 79 South Morgan-st.

TO EXCHANGE—160-ACRE FARM, 63 MILES from Chicago, with good house; all improved, and excellent coal land. LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID PIECE OF PROPerty, situated in the most growing portion of the South Division of the City of Chicago, near the lake and city limits, having a frontage of 270 feet. This property will be exchanged for a good improved farm within 100 miles of Chicago. T. S. FITCH & CO., 163 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK BLOCKS OR lots for improved unincumbered property in city or country towns. S. E. WELLS, 138 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$50,000 WORTH OF INSIDE INcome-paying property for $15,000 cash and $35,000 in country property. Address B 49, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—SEWING MACHINES FOR A top or no-top buggy. LESLIE RUFFLER CO., 159 Dearborn-st.

WOULD EXCHANGE—A GOOD BUSINESS BUGgy for pine ceiling and flooring lumber. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., 325 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A FINE MARE, sound and kind, for a fast pacing horse or trotter. Address KRAFT & CO., corner Ellsworth and Polk-sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SUNDAY AFTERNOON, AT RIVERSIDE or Lyons, a black and white dog, of the greyhound specie; blue silk ribband tied around neck; answers to the name of Nellie. A good reward will be paid by returning same to 215 South Halsted-st., Singer office.

LOST—BETWEEN STATE AND DEARBORN-STS. or Wabash-av., one receipt-book. Finder please leave at BRADNER, SMITH & CO.'S, 110 and 112 Madison-sts.

LOST—$5.00 REWARD—A BLACK-AND-TAN TERrier dog with collar on marked Dutro. The finder will receive the above reward by returning him to B. F. JACOBS & CO., 131 South Water-st.

LOST—BETWEEN UNION STOCK YARDS AND Adams-st., a ledger. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to JESSE ADAMS, Union Stock Yard, or by notifying where it can be found.

LOST—A C. & N. W. R. R. CO. DRAY BOOK, NO. 19. Any one returning it to 113 and 115 South Water-st. will receive a suitable reward. C. H. BECKWITH & SON.

LOST—SUNDAY NIGHT, ON TWELFTH-ST., BEtween bridge and State-st., a black and red shawl; finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at J. S. BASSETT & CO.'S, 112 Clark-st.

TAKEN—FROM WEST SIDE RINK, ABOUT 11 o'clock last night, a small sorrel horse and two-seated open wagon; horse had gash on left fore-leg, and also sore on right hind heel. Any information leading to recovery of the above will be liberally rewarded by applying to F. D. McGOVERN, 416 West Tyler-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TENTS OF ALL SIZES FOR PICNICS, hunting and fishing parties; also, canvas wagon covers, hammocks, and camp chairs at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—THE TUG "THE DOUGLAS," BUILT in 1872; length 68 feet, breadth 14 feet, diameter of cylinder 18¼ inches, stroke 21 inches, in all respects a first-class tug. Apply to CLARK & DOUGLAS, 143 Erie-st., Buffalo.

FOR SALE—ROSE HILL CEMETERY LOT ABOUT 24x40 feet; a most eligible block by J. N. BARKER, Room 19, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SALOON FIXTURES, CHEAP ON Elston Road, near Division-st. All in good order.

FOR SALE—1 COMBINATION LOCK SAFE, $75; 1 desk, $15. Inquire of A. F. OTTO, 197 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—TWO ICE CREAM FREEZERS AND A number of packers, all in good condition, cheap. Apply at 165 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, A BLACK WALnut counter and desk, sign, &c. Also, 4 canvassing cases. Room 15, 146 East Madison-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS 50x180 FEET IN CLYBOURN'S Addition to Ravenswood, from $600 to $800 each on easy terms.
This location is unsurpassed for healthfulness, beauty, and accessibility, and no better opportunity exists for the investment of a small amount of money than is here presented.
Excellent school and church privileges, good society, quick, cheap, and frequent communication with the city, and the best kind of building soil are the features which have given this property prominence.
The demand is active and prices must soon advance; title unusually good. Printed abstract, plat and all information furnished upon application to
ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, A BEAUTIFUL NEW house of eight rooms, good cellar, laundry, bath-room, etc., on choice lot; nice location. Four houses in North Evanston and one at Glencoe, at low figures. Also three houses to rent in North Evanston at $15, $20, and $25 per month. Lots in any of the places named for sale cheap, and lumber furnished those who will build. Terms for houses, one-fifth cash, balance in monthly or yearly payments, and lots on still better terms. Call at my office in Evanston, or Room 2, 152 Monroe-st. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE PROPERTY AT SOUTH Evanston, at low prices and on long time. Evanston is Chicago's oldest, largest, and best suburb, and our property is but five squares from the centre of Evanston, close to the lake shore. Houses built for purchasers, or loans on long time made to assist them in building. An examination of the property and terms is invited. JULIUS WHITE & CO., 84 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—$10 DOWN, $5 A MONTH—WE HAVE a few lots for sale yet, at Norwood Park, at $175 each, on the above liberal terms. Call early, and purchase. They are warranted good and dry. We have also some excellent lots at Austin. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, 182 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE—A DEsirable dwelling house of 8 rooms, and a good cellar, for sale at Ravenswood; lot 142x152 feet on a choice corner. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—50 OR 75 FEET OF A CHOICE CORNER in Ravenswood for sale cheap for cash. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BUY YOUR SUBURBAN LOTS AT Englewood; railroad facilities, 25 passenger trains daily, each way; tickets $10 per hundred, or $45 per year; 200 houses built this season. Good schools free to all. Our property is only 1 and 2 blocks from station. At price sure to advance. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO ACRE PROPERTY.
10 to 50 acres in Sec. 25, 38, 14.
18 acres in Sec. 36, 38, 14.
40 acres in Sec. 31, 38, 14.
5 to 10 acres in Sec. 1, 37, 14, four blocks west of woolen factory.
THOS. A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—2 GOOD HOUSES, 8 rooms each, finely located, 2 blocks from school and depot. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK AND OAKLAND PROPerty—Several fine residences near lake, and depot on easy terms.
Fine building sites at Ferndale, Springfield-st., at Hyde Park. Will show parties wishing to buy.
ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES SITUATED IN WEST EVanston; price, $550 per acre; ¼ cash, balance on easy terms.
3¼ acres or 330 front feet, situated on West Church-st.; price, $3,000 cash.
17 acres at North Evanston; price, $1,000 per acre, all suitable for subdividing.
J. R. FOWLER, office 153 Monroe-st., Room 3, Kent Building. Office hours 10 to 11 a. m.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 40 acres on the line of C., D. & V. R. R., the best bargain in the town of Worth. WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 20 acres. Price, $300 per acre. WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—BEAUTIful grove lots, 50x180 feet, convenient to the depot; special terms and facilities offered parties who will build. SAM'L POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN HYDE PARK, NORTH OF Seventy-fifth-st., and near the lake shore. DIXON & MITCHELL, 147 Randolph-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, THREE ROOMS and four acres improved land near depot at Hobart, on Ft. Wayne Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago; price, $525, cash $100, balance $10 monthly; no agency business. This is subdivision of 500 acres. 300 acres already sold. J. G. EARLE, owner, Room 7, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE AND attractive residences, a short distance south of city limits, near Drexel-boulevard and lake. The owner, being desirous of leaving the city, will sell at a bargain for cash; or will accept part cash, part unimproved property, and balance on long time. Address N 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROUND AT NORWOOD, MONtrose, Harlem, Brighton, and Cornell, in acres, blocks, and lots. REA & COATES, 168 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE SUBURBAN residence on lake shore, on easy terms. Will exchange part for property. J. W. FINNEY, 81 South Clark-st., Room 19.

FOR SALE—86 ACRES WITHIN ONE BLOCK OF the depot at Hawthorne, first station beyond the limits, on C., B. & Q. R. R., the most beautiful subdivision outside the city, $2,150 per acre. Small payment down; balance 3 and 5 years at 8 per cent interest. Inquire of owner at Allen, Carroll & Co., corner Wabash-av. and Randolph-st. F. S. ROUNDS.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—WE ARE OFfering some very fine houses at remarkably low prices. These are just built by us, under our own supervision, and since the decline in price of all building material. There are plank sidewalks, good streets, excellent water, and the best of sewerage, and near to the depot and the Lake Shore Drive. This is without doubt the finest town around Chicago, with quick transit to and from the city. Come and investigate and invest. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 186 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, WITH bath-room, filter-well, cistern, porch, bay window, &c. Small cash payment, and balance in monthly installments; distance from Wells-st. depot only about two minutes; fare, 7 cents; near church and fine school. WM. P. JONES, 202 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH CHICAGO—LOTS BEtween Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth-sts., west of the Woolen Mills. Inquire at WHEELER'S hardware store, 319 State-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—11 LOTS AT South Englewood under acre prices. LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—55 ACRES AT Washington Heights, near station and good improvements, for inside improved, good rental property and some cash; house and lot 100x150 at Hyde Park, and house and lot on Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st., to exchange or sell on long time. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MAKE YOUR RENT BUY A HOME. Ten very desirable two-story houses, eight splendid cottages, all on large lots and within one block of depot at Englewood, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROTHERS, 372 and 374 State-st.

FOR SALE—BLOCK OF 48 LOTS NEAR DOUGLAS Park. Choice property and reasonable figures. Terms easy. GUSTIN & WALLACE, No. 3 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON JOHNSON-AV., DIrectly west of Morgan Park. A great bargain. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 41 and 43 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—BURNSIDE AND FORty-sixth streets; no cash payment if party improves; interest 8 per cent. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON SIXTY-second and Sixty-third-sts., near Wallace. Also house and lot well located. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$275 TO $325, IN $10 MONTHLY PAYments, will buy a good lot 33x150 feet, with sidewalk, in North Evanston. WM. P. THAYER, basement 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—3¼ ACRES CORNER VINCENNES and Forty-third-sts., $30,000. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, 10 ACRES AT $1,000 AN acre, ¼ cash, balance, 1, 2 and 3 years; the S. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 18, 13, near Brighton. Title perfect. EDW. F. SWEET, 3 Honore Block.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ADJOINING MONTROSE. A bargain. OWNER, 18, 161 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WELL-IMPROVED FARMS OF 65, 80, 140, 212, and 480 acres within 30 miles from Chicago at decided bargains. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD IMPROVED farm of 160 acres, in Effingham County, Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, near station, unincumbered; will exchange for a good cottage and lot, or lot worth about $3,500. Apply to REA & COATES, 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$2,500 WILL BUY A GOOD HOUSE, barn, and 1 acre of land; $3,000 for a good house and 6 acres; $6,500 only for 61 acres with best of building, fruit, etc., near depot, 30 minutes ride from Chicago; must be sold this week. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—50 OR 75 FEET WELL LOCATED ON the North Side, or two good dwellings in exchange for suburban property; might pay difference in money or assume incumbrance. REA & COATES, 168 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT, ON NORTH Side, east of Clark-st. and south of Division, for which I would like to exchange first-class suburban property. Address T 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—HOUSE AND LOT ON some of the avenues south of Twenty-sixth-st., north of Forty-fifth, east of State, costing $6,000 to $7,000, for which a choice lot in Morgan Park will be given in part pay. Will pay balance in cash. G. A. LELAND, 188 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMER, COTTAGE OR house and lot, West Side; about $5,000; possession November; hear from owners. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY IN EXCHANGE for house and lot; two houses on long leases, all paying good rents on price asked; also, 160 acres choice farm land in Wisconsin. N. F. MERRILL, Otis Block.

INSTRUCTION.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

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For catalogue apply to Principals,
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KEBLE SCHOOL, SYRACUSE, N. Y., ENGLISH and French. School for young ladies under the supervision of the Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, S. T. D., Bishop of Central New York. The Fall Term begins the second Wednesday in September. For circulars address MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY, AT AUBURNdale, Mass., 10 miles from Boston, on Boston & Albany R. R. Advantages: Location and appointments unsurpassed. Tried teachers in every department. Students fitted for Boston University. Four years Classical course in the Seminary. Special advantages for music, modern languages, and painting from nature. Aims: Thorough culture—true womanhood. Next year begins Sept. 18, 1873. Address CHARLES W. CUSHING.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BARGAIN—MACKENZIE & GITTINS, LIQUOR dealers, 118 Lake-st., corner Clark, wish to dispose of the whole or half-interest in their business; have a wholesale and retail trade; the chance and location is a good one; reason for selling, disagreement of partnership; we mean business; capital required not very large.

A SALOON LOCATED ON THE CORNER OF THE main street, near the Post-Office, doing a splendid business, for sale; convenient to the Exposition Ground. Will trade for good real estate. HALL & O'NEILL, 77 Clark-st.

A DESIRABLE HARDWARE AND TIN BUSINESS for sale, in the best location in the city; low rent. CHEESEMAN & CO., 70 East Madison-st., Room 6.

A FIRST-CLASS ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONERY, and soda water establishment for sale, the best in the city, cheap for cash. Call at 254 West Madison-st.

A 20-FOOT BAR-COUNTER, COMPLETE, WITH side-board and mirror, for sale; just the thing for an exposition place. Address N 70, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT AND ICE CREAM saloon for sale, cheap. Been doing a large business for six years. Address B 78, Tribune office.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing 140 rooms, with a well-established business. For further information and particulars address C. G. MOXLEY, Real Estate, No. 238 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

A HALF-INTEREST IN A CARRIAGE FACTORY doing a good business for sale. Address A D, 524 West Madison-st.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED BILLIARD HALL, containing four good tables, Phelan & Collender cushions, with neat sample room attached, for sale; best corner on North Side. Address 40 South Water-st.

A VINEGAR FACTORY FOR SALE; THE ONLY factory in a city that has over 30,000 inhabitants and six railroads. Address A 71, Tribune office.

A RESTAURANT IN THE BEST LOCATION IN the city, doing a good business, for sale. The reason for selling, I have other chances of investment. N 55, Tribune office.

A NO. 1 GROCERY STOCK ON SOUTH HALSTED-st. for sale, invoice $3,000, $1,000 cash, balance in real estate. 275 East Madison-st., Room 45. SUMMERS & CO.

A SALOON FOR SALE AT 76 BLUE ISLAND-AV. Inquire on the premises.

A CIGAR AND GENTS' FURNISHING STORE IN good location on North Side for sale; satisfactory reasons for selling out. Apply in store, 308 Division-st.

CROCKERY STORE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE at a bargain; rent low and good locality; only a small capital required; bad health cause of selling. Address R 86, Tribune office.

DRUG STOCK FOR SALE WITH FIXTURES, IN one of the most active, thriving, and growing towns in Wisconsin; terms made very easy. Address for one week W, care E. Burnham & Son, Wholesale Druggists, 155, 157, and 159 South Canal-st.

I HAVE FOR SALE AND TO EXCHANGE DRUG, hardware, and grocery stores, bakery, sample-rooms, farms, houses, and lots, &c.; all excellent business chances; good, reliable, and first-class. Call at office of J. G. HUSZAGH, 99 East Madison-st., Room 12.

ICE-CREAM AND OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE—One of the oldest stands in the city. Inquire on premises, 63 West Kinzie-st.

MANUFACTURING, PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, coal yard, hotel, tea store, meat market openings for partners; $200 to $8,000. KIMBALL & EVANS, 128 Dearborn-st.

MEAT MARKET, DOING A GOOD PAYING BUSIness, in first-class neighborhood, for sale; none but a cash buyer need apply. J. LOCKWOOD, 358 West Randolph-st.

RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Coffee and dining-rooms, well established, near depot. Call soon. I. N. RICHARDSON, 150 Dearborn-st., Rooms 8 and 9.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A MEAT MARKET for sale. In good location and good business. Reason for selling sickness. Apply soon, as owner is leaving the city, at corner of Twenty-second and Wood-sts.

SPLENDID CHANCE TO BUY A FOUNDRY AND machine-shop, cheap, and on easy terms; good locality for business and well known; shop now running and doing good business, and part rented for enough to pay all expenses. Small amount cash, and balance taken in work; or will take all or part in good property. Good reasons for selling. For particulars call or address E. W. FOWLER, 23 and 25 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

SALOON AND BOARDING-HOUSE, WITH 25 BEDS, for sale. Reason for sale, death. Inquire at 40 East Kinzie-st.

TO RENT—ESTABLISHMENT OF A LARGE boarding-house and restaurant, only $40 per month, one-half the rent taken in board. 418 Wabash-av.

WE HAVE SPLENDID BUSINESS OPENINGS REquiring from $200 to $20,000; everything as we represent it. 70 East Madison-st., Room 6. CHEESEMAN & CO.

$100 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN A PAYing business; satisfactory reasons given for selling. 275 East Madison-st., Room 15.

$350—MEAT-MARKET FOR SALE, ON Twelfth-st., near Halsted-st., completely fitted out in every respect for carrying on the meat and pork-packing business; $1,000 cleared in six months last year. A capital chance for a live man to make money. Apply to A. RICHARDS, 159 West Twelfth-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

38 NORTH PEORIA-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER of Lake—a pleasant room, with or without board, for one or two gentlemen.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON, A nicely furnished parlor and a smaller front room, with all the modern improvements, and unexceptionable table-board.

107 WEST ADAMS-ST.—BOARDERS CAN BE accommodated with good board and very pleasant rooms. Terms, $5 per week.

116 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT room, with board, for a lady. Terms very reasonable.

117 GREEN-ST.—JUST OPENED, A PLEASANT home for pleasant parties. Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; modern improvements.

134 FULTON-ST., NEAR UNION.—FURNISHED front rooms to rent at $8 and $10 per week.

134 WARREN-AV., COR. WOOD-ST.—A VERY pleasant front parlor, with first-class table board, for married couple, at moderate terms; a few day boarders accommodated; house, location, and surroundings unusually inviting; one block from Madison-st. cars.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen and single ladies.

248 FULTON-ST.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished room, with board in a private family, at reasonable rates.

312 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—JUST TAKEN and newly furnished—Front suite, also other good rooms, to rent, with or without board; barn for horses.

335 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT parlor, with board; location pleasant; table first-class. Terms reasonable. Day boarders wanted.

396 RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE family, with large room nicely furnished, suitable for gentleman and wife; also medium-sized front room suitable for two persons.

422 WEST JACKSON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM and board for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. No other boarders.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO FURNISHed rooms to rent, with board; east of Union Park.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND one large front room with closet or suite, hot and cold water; private family.

628 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A BEAUTIFUL FRONT and side room; splendid place for dressmaker, dentist, or doctor. Rent low. Brick barn.

South Side.

12 ELDRIDGE-COURT — HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with or without board; also day-boarders.

41 EIGHTEENTH-ST.—ONE OR TWO NICELY-furnished, large rooms to rent, with good board, with a private family, on favorable terms; modern conveniences.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE. First-class board, with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day-board, $4.

73 AND 75 EAST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent, with or without board, by day, week, or month. Also, day-boarders accommodated. Entrance, Myers' Opera-House.

143 THIRD-AV.—A SPLENDID FRONT ROOM, with alcove, with or without furniture; also a few genteel boarders.

265 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE FRONT ALcove and side rooms, newly furnished, or unfurnished, for families or single gentlemen; terms reasonable.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURnished, with large closets, hot and cold water, for gentlemen and wives, or gentlemen, with table board.

506 WABASH-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE suite of front rooms handsomely furnished, to rent, with board; hot and cold water; also pleasant rooms, double or single; references required.

508 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent with board. Also day board.

748 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE AND single rooms. References given. Good table. Croquet grounds.

884 WABASH-AV.—ONE ELEGANTLY-FURnished square room; also, one single room to rent, with or without board.

1074 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHed front rooms and large front parlor, with carpet down; with or without board.

1198 PRAIRIE-AV., NORTHWEST CORNER Twenty-sixth-st.—First-class board and room for one gentleman in elegantly furnished house.

North Side.

238 HURON-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. House with all modern improvements.

Miscellaneous.

NICE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED OR NOT, with good board at low price; comfort and something to eat in place of style. Address J 18, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, in a private family where there are no other boarders. Address J 17, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE MAN IN A PRIVATE family within 10 minutes' walk of the Continental Hotel. Address, with terms, N 57, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain board in a private family of respectability. Address B 73, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES A nicely furnished room, with board, in a private family on the South Side. Address N 23, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A NICELY furnished room, with board, in a private family on the South Side. Address N 33, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM WANTED—BY A GENTLEman and wife, North Side preferred. Address, with terms, which must be moderate, Y 5, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WORTHY THE SPECIAL NOtice of old and experienced canvassers. Those celebrated steel-line engravings, viz: COLE'S VOYAGE OF LIFE, four beautiful pictures, representing Childhood, Youth, Manhood, and Old Age; now offered by canvassers for the first time. Price reduced to suit the masses; nothing like it ever offered to the American public. Extraordinary terms and inducements. Full particulars free. Address B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, 55 Cornhill, Boston.

AGENTS WANTED—THOSE WITH SMALL CAPital can make money easily with our goods. MERRILL & CO., Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MIRIAM: CAPT. E A D, ARKANSAS, send address Y 7, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY FRAME AND BRICK basement, 412 Butterfield-st., near corner of Twenty-seventh and east of Clark. House has east front, contains 8 rooms, with pantry and closets, hot and cold water on both floors, with plunge and shower bath, marble mantel, etc.; has been rented for only one year, and is good as new; cheap to the right tenant, who must furnish references. Inquire of owner, in basement.

TO RENT—SEPT. 1—159 SOUTH ROBEY-ST., TEN rooms, gas, water, and bath-room. Apply at 75 Huron-st.

TO RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE, ON FULTON-ST., modern improvements and barn; 6-room cottage, West Van Buren-st.; immediate possession. DUFF PORTER, 155 and 157 Washington-st., Room 4. Call from 11 till 2.

TO RENT—LOWER FLOOR OF COTTAGE HOUSE on Wood-st., half block from Madison; 5 cozy rooms; gas and water; cooking stove in kitchen, and hot water boiler and pipes; a delightful place for small family. Price, $30 per month. Apply at 124 Warren-av., corner Wood-st.

TO RENT—A NEW HOUSE WITH 7 ROOMS AND cellar, at low price, at Oak Park, only one block west from station. Apply at place, or of H. SCHROEDER, 149 North Union-st.

TO RENT—THREE GOOD HOUSES, TWO ON West Side, at prices respectively, $30, $25, and $15. J. S. WOLFE, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., DEsirable residence, or suitable for boarding-house. Apply at 184 East Madison-st., third floor.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—10-ROOM BASEMENT cottage 782 Wabash-av., completely furnished. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—COTTAGE, PRAIRIE-av., $50. Elegant marble house on Michigan-av., $125. Cottage on Artesian-av., $30. Stores and rooms on Wentworth-av., low prices. S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, good repair; Thirty-seventh-st., near Ellis-av.; very reasonable rent. S. H. WELLS, 138 Dearborn-st.; after 5 p. m., 31 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR one or two gentlemen. Brick house. 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, BEDroom, and closet, for $17 per month, to two gentlemen, at 84 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, 1 UNFURnished room to gentlemen. 42 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—ROOM IN BRICK BUILDING CORNER of Archer and Stewart-avs., 35x60 feet, with or without power. Apply on the premises or at 149 Archer-av.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FURNISHED SLEEPING-room at 167 and 169 East Madison-st. Inquire at Room 22.

TO RENT—TWO NICE ROOMS, ADJOINING, ON third floor; gas, water, and closets. Furniture, stove, and carpet (new) of one sleeping-room for sale, $150. 97 West Randolph-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—SOME ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms near Union Park. Every modern convenience, and the prices are down lower than ever before. No. 1 board obtained if desired. I am bound to rent. Address W 63, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS, 189 LaSalle-st., via elevator, on same floor as Republic Dining Rooms. Weekly board, $5. Inquire at Room 51.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR AND TWO FRONT rooms, second floor, with or without board; terms reasonable. 535 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMIly, upper floor of a new two-story house, 7 rooms, closets and pantry, with all conveniences for housekeeping; good location. Call at 406 Butterfield-st., corner Twenty-seventh.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY AT 334 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE FOR a lady. Address N 69, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR FOR man and wife or single gentleman, with or without board, by the week or month; terms low. 154 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, for gentlemen only; 151 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED FRONT rooms for housekeeping for small family. Also, lodging rooms for gentlemen. 379 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for two gentlemen, in a fine private house; terms moderate. Apply at 370 Wabash-av., near Harrison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; ALSO, ONE suite of two rooms unfurnished, at Honore Block. Rooms heated by steam and elevator running in a few days. Apply at Room 38.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTS or ladies at 71 East Monroe-st. Will be ready to occupy Sept. 1. Apply to E. M. DAVENPORT, Room 10 Major Block.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—A STORE IN THE BEST BUSINESS location on the South Side; rent moderate, and fixtures (if wanted) for sale. Inquire at 75 South Dearborn-st., or 129 East Randolph-st., Room 6. B. J. NOCKIN.

TO RENT—STORE 421 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.; A good stand for a boot and shoe store. Rent moderate, and to the right party liberal arrangements will be made to assist the business. T. S. FITCH & CO., 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH FIXTURES, 12 MILwaukee-av.; also store on Kinzie-st. Apply at 334 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF A MILLINERY STORE WITH a large show window. Apply at 353 West Madison-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—$12 A MONTH—REAR OFFICE OR sleeping-room, 14x15, with water, second floor; also, dark room, at 185 Washington-st. Apply at Room 1.

TO RENT—DESK AND FINE OFFICE ROOM IN our basement office, Empire Block. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON South Side, with all modern improvements, by a small family without children, to board owners for rent of house. Best references given. Address N 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE for small private family, west of Union Park and between Lake and Adams-sts. Apply at 66 Warren-av., between 9 and 3.

FINANCIAL.

A BUSINESS MAN WOULD LIKE TO INVEST from $1,000 to $2,000 in some legitimate business; or will loan the money and work on a salary. Address, giving business and location, N 54, Tribune office.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., NO. 7 HAWLEY Building, have in hand to loan for 3 years $1,200 and $1,000 on improved city real estate. Southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

CAN MAKE LOANS ON INSIDE PROPERTY, IN large and small sums, at 9 per cent, immediately. JAMES L. COWLES, Room 20 Foot Block, S. W. corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—$22,000 (WILL SELL SMALL AMOUNTS) first mortgage notes, well secured; bear 8 per cent interest; make equal to 15 per cent interest. C. W. RIGDON, 146 Dearborn-st.

MONEY IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $10,000, TO LOAN at current rates on Chicago real estate. CHASE & ADAMS, 20 Bryan Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AND GOOD collaterals at current rates. LEVI WING & CO., 96 Dearborn-st.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice; late JACOBS & CO., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables; 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

TO LOAN—$2,000 FOR ONE YEAR, AND $1,000 and $600 for short time on real estate security. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

WANTED—$20,000 TO $30,000 BY AN ESTABlished wholesale house. A No. 1 security and an interest or position to the owner, for six or twelve months. J 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $2,500 OR $3,000 ON IMproved property worth $8,000; 10 and 5 per cent interest and commission. B. F. HEAD, 151 LaSalle-st., basement.

$10,000 CASH IN HAND TO LOAN FROM 1 to 5 years in sums from $1,000 upwards on real estate; $4,200 on houses on leased ground or good collaterals. G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS CITY city property, in sums of $10,000 and upward; interest at 9 per cent. GEO. V. BIRD, 155 LaSalle-st., Room 11.

$40,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN sums of $5,000 and upward. POTWIN & CORBY, 142 Dearborn-st.

$100,000 BUSINESS INVESTMENT—I WILL sell nine-tenths of the stock of a country National Bank, doing a good business, together with a desirable outside business in the same town. Call to-day, 2 to 3 o'clock p. m., or address OWNER, Room 156 Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH $500 TO take the place of a retiring partner in an established manufacturing business; good profits; other business the reason of selling. Address B 52, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A FEW HUNDRED dollars in a first-class grocery doing a good cash business. Address N 74, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CONCERN engaged in the manufacture of copyrighted toilet specialties and standard cooking articles desire an active man with $2,000 cash to invest. As we can clearly demonstrate that the business will pay over $500 per month, none but those having ready money and meaning business need apply. Address, with full name, T 45, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OFFICE; BUSINESS paying $300 monthly; stock on hand about $800; capital required $500. E. B. WEBSTER & CO., 275 East Madison-st., Room 14.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN TO TAKE an interest in the best business extant; sure fortune. STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

PARTNER WANTED—MAN TO JOIN THE UNdersigned in a lucrative office business; capital required, $300. Apply to GEO. R. BLY, Room 13, West Side Briggs House.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR SIlent, with $3,000 to $4,000, in a good paying business. Address W. AUSTIN, 480 West Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, IN A WELL-established grain commission business, doing a business of $1,200 per week. References given and required. Inquire of LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD ACTIVE MAN TO take a prominent one-third interest in our office; excellent chance. A. J. CHASE & CO., 185 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SILENT, WITH $20,000. Will give good security, if he desires, by a first-class wholesale house. J 85, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

AN ELEGANT HAINES BROTHERS' PIANO forte, full 7-octave, overstrung bass, handsomely carved, rosewood case and mouldings, carved legs, Louis XIV. style, full, rich, and beautiful tone; a splendid instrument. Cost $575; price $325. 7 Eighteenth-st.

ORGAN—FOR SALE A PIPE ORGAN, 12 STOPS, 2 manuals, and 2 octaves, pedals, suitable for a small church or for the parlor; a great bargain; worth half a dozen Reed organs; price, $650 only. Apply at 913½ West Lake-st.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT. ONE ORGAN, three years ago cost $1,000, will be sold for $450 at 259 East Randolph-st., by J. PRESTON.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—TWO CLOTHING SALESMEN; SOME that thoroughly understand the business and talk English and German; none others need apply. No. 235½ and 238 North Clark-st.

WANTED—TWO COPYISTS; THEY MUST BE superior penmen and faultless spellers. Address, in handwriting of applicant, giving age and address, O. G. MARSHALL, Room 13, Mayor's entrance, City Hall.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED GROCERY clerk who is familiar with the West Side trade and understands book-keeping. Inquire 468 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIENCE IN the subscription book business, to take charge of an office. Valley Publishing Co., 23 Market-st., Room 30.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SHIPPING-clerk, from 19 to 20 years of age, with best of references; wages, about $10 per week. Address N 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS salesmen at A. G. DOWNS & CO'S, 324 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUG CLERK, ONE who speaks English and German, at 468 Archer-av., corner of Halsted.

Trades.

WANTED—AN A NO. 1 CRACKER BAKER. ADdress, with reference and wages expected, HARRIS & COTTLE, Princeton, Ill.

WANTED—A HARNESS MAKER OF GOOD ADdress, with references, to act in the capacity of foreman. Address, for two days, HARNESS MAKER, care of Brigham Ward, 47 State-st.

WANTED—MECHANICS—TO BUILD AND TAKE good property in city in part payment. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL PRINTER AND writer to take charge of the political department of a long-established Democratic-Liberal newspaper. A good canvasser, able to make a political speech if required, preferred. Must be of good habits, industrious, willing to labor at the case, and work for reasonable wages. Situation permanent, and wages paid weekly. Address, with references, COUNTRY PUBLISHER, care Chicago Tribune.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER, AT 674 ARCHER-AV.

WANTED—CARPENTERS. COME WITH TOOLS to 1154 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD BRICK-MASONS FOR A neighboring city. Apply at Rooms 27 and 28, northwest corner LaSalle and Adams-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD WOOD-TURNER. APPLY TO ALLEN & BARTLETT, 443 to 451 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD CARPENTERS TO GO to Evanston, who have a little money and wish to purchase a lot in Evanston. To such I will give steady work till December, and pay half cash, balance turn toward lot; or I will sell the lot and furnish lumber to build the party a house; or I will sell 50 of my best lots in North Evanston to those who will build, on 10 years' time, with nothing but interest paid. Call at Room 2, 152 Monroe-st., from 2 to 5, or at any hour at my office in Evanston. C. E. BROWNE.

WANTED—IN A JOB PRINTING OFFICE A young man that knows something about job printing to work under instructions. Call at 111 Madison-st., 4th floor.

WANTED—TWO PLASTERERS. WABASH-AV. and Thirty-third-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD STONE-CUTTERS; ALso a driller. Apply between 9 and 10 this morning, corner North LaSalle and Elm-sts.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH HELPER at 175 West Adams-st.

WANTED—CABINET MAKERS AND MACHINE hands at 553 and 554 Clark-st.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GOOD BRICKlayers at Morgan Park, to work on Military School. Will meet you at front entrance of Rock Island depot, Van Buren-st., between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning. Bring tools.

WANTED—4 GOOD BRICKLAYERS, AT 20 WEST Randolph-st., corner Canal, with tools.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPOSITOR AT 166 EAST Washington-st., Room 29.

WANTED—A MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS THE grinding and polishing of new shears and scissors. Only thorough mechanics need apply. 67 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOSS WEAVER. NONE BUT first-class men need apply. Address Jefferson W. Manufacturing Company, Jefferson, Wis.

WANTED—A CAPABLE SUPERINTENDENT FOR a woolen mill; must be of sober, industrious habits, a good workman, and in every way competent to fill the position. Address, with references, F. A. DAVIS & CO., Xenia, Ill.

WANTED—PAINTERS—AT ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL house, corner of 18th and Clark-sts. Come prepared to work.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A MAN TO DRIVE TEAM. APPLY AT 286 Cottage Grove-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 STATION MEN TO WORK THE whole season, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; Company work; no contractors; money sure; fair prices paid. Apply at Stevens Point, Wis., to WM. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer, or at end of track to WM. R. HAVEN, Assistant Chief Engineer.

WANTED—MEN FOR LIGHT WORK, MEN FOR railroad, saw-mill, farm, and tunnel, $2.40 per day. 275 East Madison-st., Room 15.

WANTED—50 MEN FOR CANADA SOUTHERN, 500 for Wisconsin, $2.75 per day; 50 for saw-mills; free fare. ANGEL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR WISconsin, free fare; also 25 laborers for city. Apply at 274 South Water-st. E. F. SHAW, Agent.

WANTED—20 MEN FOR THE CITY, $2½ PER DAY; 10 saw-mill hands; free fare; 59 and 46 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—10 MEN ON RAILROADS, $2.75 PER day; 20 saw-mill hands; 1 man in city. 37½ West Randolph-st.

WANTED—100 LABORERS AND SOME STONE-masons to work at the bridge at Louisiana, Mo., for Reynolds, Saltpaugh & Co.; free transportation; no office charge; will leave Thursday evening, at 6 p. m. For particulars, inquire of THOMAS BEECHER, Agent, at Laurie's Hotel, corner Canal and Madison-sts.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN; WAGES $2 to $1.75 per day; board, $4 to $3.50 per week; free fare; also, saw-mill hands, farm hands, stone quarrymen, etc. For particulars and transportation apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1, up-stairs.

WANTED—1 RESPONSIBLE MAN FOR OFFICE, 1 teamster, 4 gardeners. Inquire at 154 Madison-st., Room C, Major Block.

WANTED—700 LABORERS, 200 CHOPPERS, AND 500 for station work, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; wages, $2 to $2.25 per day, and 20 to 30 cents per yard for station work; company work; no contractors, and no money required for fare or office. Apply to C. V. SNELL, Company's Agent, 209 East Randolph-st., Lind Block.

WANTED—1,000 MORE MEN FOR THE WISCONsin Central. Company work and sure pay; wages, from $2 to $2.25 per day, station work from 20 to 30 cents per yard. Apply at 97 West Randolph-st., Room 4. C. J. SNELL.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AT ROOM 9, 120 DEARBORN-ST., MEN, farmers preferred, to earn $75 per week in the country. I. S. RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED—LABORERS, NORTHWEST CORNER Lake-st. and Ogden-av., Chicago.

WANTED—20 YOUNG MEN TO SELL A STAPLE article, $10 to $20 a week profit. A. RAY, 26 West Lake-st., Room 6.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN LOOKING FOR employment to call on McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st.; $30 to $40 a week.

WANTED—AN ESTABLISHED NEW YORK LIFE Insurance Co. desire the services of a No. 1 business man to represent the Company in this and adjoining States. Address E. B. HARPER, Superintendent, Chicago.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SELL DOMESTIC solder, Chinese Glosselle, jet jewelry, tidy-pins, polishing powders, and many other articles. E. B. WEBSTER & CO., 275 East Madison-st., Room 14.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR A PLEASANT business that will pay them $75 per week, to call on or address WASHBURN BROTHERS, 34 North Canal-st.

WANTED—AT 1080 NORTH HALSTED-ST., A man and his wife; the man for janitor, and woman as cook or laundress. At Clark-st. bridge take a Lincoln-av. car to its stopping-place.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AT 688 WABASH-AV., A GIRL FOR general housework; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer, and be neat and tidy. Call Monday.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework at 35 University-place.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO HOUSEWORK 30 miles from the city. Apply from 10 to 12 at 130 Dearborn-st., Room 7. References required.

WANTED—75 EAST MONROE-ST., A FIRST-class dining room girl. Entrance, Myers' Opera-House.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GERMAN OR English girl to do general housework. Good reference required and good wages paid. Inquire at 421 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL OR MIDDLE-AGED woman for general housework. Apply at 640 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL for general housework in a family of three. 636 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. Apply at 109 Park-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, ENGLISH PREferred, with good references, for a private family. Apply Room 27 Ashland Block, corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A COMPETENT GIRL for general housework, at 33 Twenty-sixth-sts.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO HOUSWORK IN A family of three. Apply at 369 Fulton-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE COOK AND wash and one second-girl. 22 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY AT 511 WEST MADIson-st. a good kitchen girl, one that can fill the place of second cook if necessary.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must have good references. Apply between 8 a. m. and 2 p. m., at 30 Centre-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDE GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply, with references at 308 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO DO general housework in small family; cottage house; good wages. Call Thursday afternoon. 616 Washington-av., corner Leavitt-st.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK ON FEATHERS AT 631 Arnold-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 201 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer, at 58 Twenty-eighth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. No. 204 South Green-st., near Van Buren.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family; wages, $4 per week. Inquire at 53 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, except washing, at 224 Thirty-first-st., near Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE-GIRL TO TAKE care of children. Apply at 28 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SERVANT TO DO GENERAL housework; must have good recommendations, and be a good washer and ironer. Call at 1437 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL FOR second-work, in private boarding-house. No Irish need apply. 47 North Clark-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics—Continued.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; good wages given. Also, a young girl 12 or 13 years of age, to take care of a child two years of age. Apply at 390 Washington-st., corner Oakley.

WANTED—A NO. 1 IRONER AND SECOND GIRL at Burdick House, corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—AT WISEZWHITE'S LADIES' UNDERgarment factory, 115 Franklin-st., 20 experienced hands. Only first-class hands need apply.

WANTED—TWO SEAMSTRESSES ACCUSTOMED to finishing dresses. Apply at 257 Wabash-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS LADIES' CLOTHES ironers. Laundry 552 West Madison-st. Steady work; big pay. Come prepared to work Wednesday morning.

WANTED—3 NEW-SHIRT IRONERS; ALSO, 2 good hands on ladies' clothes, and 1 good washerwoman, at the Oriental Steam Laundry, 425 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AT THE PARKER HOUSE, CORNER Madison and Halsted-sts., a good, plain ironer for the laundry.

Nurses.

WANTED—A YOUNG, HEALTHY WET NURSE at No. 480 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—WET NURSE AND 20 GIRLS, SWEDE, Norwegian, and German, in private houses and boarding-houses. Apply to MRS. REISS, 529 State-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER IN A WIDOWER'S family; two children; must have thorough knowledge of children; elderly lady preferred. Call early Wednesday morning. 253 Division-st., up stairs.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 30 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE COOK AND assistant for Negaunee, Michigan; fare paid, wages $30 and $40 per month; also a cook and second girl for Drexel Boulevard, corner Forty-seventh-st., wages $4 and $3 per week; and girls for hotels, restaurants, etc. Room 12, Central Union Block. MRS. E. A. POTTER.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL A PATENT ARTIcle used daily by every person. Fortunes can be made by it. 56 Clark-st.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State; biggest chance ever offered to make money. Our articles are new, and sell at sight. If you want to make money in a light and pleasant business, don't fail to call at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO WAIT ON CUStomers and make herself generally useful, in a photograph gallery. Call at 228 Blue Island-av., at 9 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO WRITES A rapid hand to address circulars. Apply after 8 a. m., LESLIE RUFFLER CO., 159 Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN THORoughly acquainted with the grain and commission business, through long experience in this city, desires an engagement as bookkeeper with some good house in that line. Is a practical accountant and can furnish very best recommendations. Address, giving name, K 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF large experience in leather findings, hides, tallow and wool. Best of references. Address T 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (GERman) as assistant bookkeeper, [illegible] or porter. Has five years' experience, and can give good references. R 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; IS A good bookkeeper and correspondent in English, German, Italian and French; is ready to commence anything. Address E 45, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL BUILDer, as foreman of carpenters; has had several years' experience in all branches of building. Can give good reference as required. Address BUILDER, 201 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER IN A first-class establishment. Thoroughly acquainted with every branch of the profession. J S, 523 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED plow-maker; can make patterns for any kind of plow. Best of references. Address T F C, Box 260, Bloomington, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED carpenter as foreman, or to superintend buildings; also good draughtsman; speaks English, French, and German. Address N 19, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by an Englishman; thoroughly understands the management of horses. W. RICHARDSON, 62 Pacific-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG man, as coachman in a private family. Address J 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS coachman, thoroughly understands horses and carriages, and is first-class in every respect. Best references from present employer. Address O S, Perkins House, 223 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE AS coachman, she as cook or laundress; no objection to suburbs; best city references. Address W 71, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRIVE A DELIVERY wagon or truck, by a man who knows the city; can care for horses and be handy about a store. Call at No. 318 Twenty-third-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS DINING-room girl in a private boarding-house. Call for two days at 83 South Morgan-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, ONE to do second work, the other kitchen work. Apply at 395 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE to cook, wash and iron, the other to do second work. None but first-class need apply. The West Side preferred. Call, for two days, at 309 West Monroe-st., basement door.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework. Call at 19 Butterfield-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL, in a respectable boarding-house, private house, or as dining-room or second girl; understands her business. Apply in the rear of 121 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO housework in a private family where no washing is done; best city references. Address W 73, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY TO cook, wash, and iron. Apply at 415 Twenty-sixth-st., South Side.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK and dining-room girl in a boarding-house; perfectly understand their business. 446 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family. Apply at 456 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL 16 YEARS old, to do light housework. Call Wednesday and Thursday at 36 Ferquer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A WOMAN WISHING TO get a situation in a small, private family, having a little boy 5 years old, would go on cheap terms. Apply No. 33 West Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH A PRIVATE FAMILY as cook or laundress. Call or address 95 West Van Buren-st., corner of Jefferson.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL TO do second-work in a private family. Call No. 28 East Erie-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO STEADY GIRLS, one as cook, the other as second-girl. Good references can be given. Call for 2 days at 182 Bremer-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second-work in a private family. Apply at 381 Fourth-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO PLAIN SEWING with the Wheeler & Wilson. Address No. 697 Clark-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A WOMAN WISHES work; will wash for 30 cents per dozen, and wash, starch, and iron for 80 cents per dozen; taken and delivered promptly. Inquire at 130 North Morgan-st. MRS. KNUDSON.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO THE WASHING for 3 or 4 in family, by a competent woman. Call at 28 Wesson-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE BY A young woman about 28; good references can be given. 37 Bonfield-st., Bridgeport.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET-NURSE BY A woman that has lost her child. Can go to any part of the city. Apply in rear of 131 North Halsted-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A WIDOW LADY OF refinement, alone with one child, wishes a situation as housekeeper for some honorable widower or bachelor. Best of references given. Address J 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW, possessed of experience and refinement, as seamstress or housekeeper in a respectable family. First-class city reference can be given. South Side preferred. No Irish need apply. Call for three days at 61 Myrick-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A woman not afraid to work. Address B 39, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR nurse. Apply at 136 Peoria-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED — FOR FIRST-CLASS French head cook for restaurant or hotel (female); also cook and second-girl wants situations in private family together. References 3 years in one situation; also one ladies' clothes ironer, and two dining-room girls, and 180 girls besides are out of employment. Call to-day at Room 12, Central Union Block, corner Market and Madison-sts. MRS. E. A. POTTER.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR COOKS, LAUNDRY girls, and girls for general housework. GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS EXCHANGE, corner Washington and Union-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good help of all kinds can be supplied at Mrs. THOMPSON'S, 1066 State-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

A GROVER & BAKER FAMILY MACHINE, IN complete order, for $25, cost $65; also, a couple of late improved Singers at half the usual price. 225 East Indiana-st., between Rush and Pine.

A FIRST-CLASS GROVER & BAKER SEWING MAchine, good as new, cost $70, price $25. Residence 7 Eighteenth-st.

A FIRST-CLASS GROVER & BAKER FAMILY sewing machine, attachments complete; cost $70; price, $35; good as new. Residence, 7 Eighteenth-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

MANHATTAN SEWING MACHINES. MANHATtan Machine Needles. MANHATTAN S. M. CO., 14 State-st.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Opening Day's Races of the Buffalo Meeting.

The Saratoga Races—Aquatic—Wrestling.

THE TURF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The eighth annual meeting of the Buffalo Park Association began this afternoon. The attendance was not quite so large as on first days of previous years, though the accommodations for spectators are so extensive that a really large crowd appears smaller than it is. As usual with Buffalo during race week the weather is superb, clear, cool, and pleasant, and the track is in the finest possible condition. It has been widened on the quarter stretch to the turn since last year, so that a larger field of horses can start abreast. The same admirable arrangements which have rendered the Buffalo races the most notable and successful in America are everywhere apparent. The delegation from Chicago is not so numerous as heretofore, though many well-known turfites of that city are already here, and more are expected. Contrary to general expectation, the authorities have not interfered with pool-selling in the city or on the track, though the belief that it was intended to suppress this favorite betting convenience doubtless had the effect of keeping away many men to whom the privilege of pool-buying is an indispensable adjunct of a horse-race. A most agreeable feature of the races is the presence of Harvey Dodworth's famous New York brass and reed band. A regular programme of classic and popular music is given each day, and the selections are finely rendered.

THE DAY'S SPORT

included two very interesting races, the 2:34 and 2:27, for purses of $4,000 and $10,000 respectively. For the 2:34 purse there were fourteen entries, of which Walter, Fearnaught, Jr., Arthur, and Belle were drawn, leaving ten to start. Of these the favorite was Mambrino Gift, the winner of the 2:34 race at Cleveland, though another stallion, Manhattan, was highly rated, as was also Stewart Maloney. Just before the start Gift sold at 100 even against the field, made up of the two first-named, besides the Canada and Kentucky stallions, Caledonia Chief and Zilcadi Gold Dust, the Chicago gelding, Bay Henry. Gift led by a length in the first quarter in 36 seconds, Maloney only a length further back leading Gold Dust four lengths, while Bay Henry brought up the rear. The latter, however, did some rapid stepping on the back stretch, and had placed himself seventh by the time. Gift made the half in 1:12, still holding his lead of one length over Star, who was as much beyond Maloney. The race from here home was between the three leaders alone, Mambrino Gift beating Star out half a length in 2:26¾, Stewart Maloney third by one length, Gold Dust six lengths back for fourth, Kate Gilbert, Bay Henry, Manhattan, Planter, Kelley, and Caledonia Chief strung out to the distance flag, but all got inside.

In the second heat Barney Kelley got away at a stiff gait, and on the turn whipped in and took the pole, with Gift and Planter at his heels. Kelley led the party two lengths at the quarter, in 36¼ seconds, and then Planter made a bad break, and gave up third place to Maloney. Gift overhauled Kelley handsomely, but broke and lost so that Kelely led him a length at the half in 1:12¾, Maloney a good third. Gift was brought back to his work and sent along so fast that he came up with Kelley at the third quarter. The two had it hot and bitter on the home-stretch, and Gift seemed to be getting the best of it when he made a break at the distance flag, which cost him the heat, Kelley taking it by a long length in 2:26¼, Maloney third by a length, Membrino Star a good fourth and Caledonia Chief, Kate Gilbert, Manhattan, Gold Dust, and Henry strung out in the rear, with Planter distanced.

In the third heat Membrino Gift was still the favorite in the pools, selling at 70 to 50 against the field. He had much the best of the send-off, and made the quarter two lengths ahead of Kelley, who led Maloney a length. Gift kept on at a rapid rate, and Kelley, breaking, fell back to third, but rallied again and resumed second place. Maloney and Star were having a tussle for third, as Gift passed the half three lengths in front of Kelley. Maloney at the third quarter was at Kelley's wheel, Gift's lead being reduced to a length. Kelley gave him a hot chase home, and was in a fair way to beat him, but broke near the wire, and Gift took the heat by a length in 2:27¾, Maloney, a close third, Star fourth, Caledonia Chief, Gold Dust, Bay Henry, Manhattan, and Kate Gilbert following on.

In the fourth heat the start was a fine one for all. Gift showed them his heels at the quarter, which he made in 37¾, with a length's lead over Kelley who led Maloney a length. The latter worsted Kelley on the stretch and took second place, coming within two lengths of Gift as he passed the half in 1:15. Kelley urged his claim for second, and coming abreast with Maloney, trotted with him to the third quarter, where Gift led them two lengths. Kelley broke on the last turn, leaving Maloney to fight it out with the favorite. He did give him a terrible race down the home stretch, and once carried Gift to a break, just beyond the distance flag, but McLaughlin settled him at the third jump, and landed him home winner of the heat and race for a length in 2:30; Maloney second; Kelly a poor third over Mambrino Star.

SUMMARY.

Purse $4,000, for horses that never beat 2:34—$2,000 to first, $1,000 to second, $600 to third, $400 to fourth. Mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

J. M. Nye's ch. s. Mambrino Gift	1	2	1	1
Dan Pfifer's b. g. Barney Kelly	9	1	2	3
M. Goodin's b. g. Stewart Maloney	3	3	3	2
C. Leggatt's b. s. Mambrino Star	2	4	4	4
Thomas Brown's s. s. Caledonia Chief	10	5	5	5
Graves & Loomis b. g. Bay Henry	6	9	7	6
L. L. Dorsey's ch. s. Zilcadi Gold Dust	4	7	6	8
A. Patterson's b. s. Manhattan	7	8	8	7
J. J. Bowen's b. m. Kate Gilbert	5	6	9	9
J. W. Wright's ch. g. Planter	8	dist.		
B. Mace's r. g. Walter	dr.			
D. Mace's ch. s. Fearnaught, Jr.	dr.			
P. Daly's b. g. Arthur	dr.			
T. J. Sullivan's b. m. Belle	dr.			

Time—2:26¾; 2:26¼; 2:27¾; 2:30.

IN THE 2:27 RACE

for the purse of $10,000, for horses that never beat 2:27, there were eleven entries, among them Nettie, the winner of the 2:27 and 2:24 races at Cleveland, Castle Boy, the 2:30 winner at the same place, Lady Blanche, J. M. Brown, and others. It was hoped that Nettie and Castle Boy, both with a record of 2:24½, would be brought together in this race, but Castle Boy was drawn, and the big purse was left for Nettie alone, so at least thought the betting men, who believed that the little mare had nowhere near touched bottom yet, and so they made her a hot favorite at odds of three to one against the field, though the latter contained such good ones as J. G. Brown, Blanche, Abdallah, Thomas L. Young, and Comee. Brown had rounded to all right after his lameness at Cleveland, but he was a little rank from short work, and so was not to be depended on in a race. Aleck Lewis made his appearance in a nobby suit of gray, after the names of Doble and Mace, and looked very neat. In addition to Castle Boy, there were drawn Brother Jonathan, St. James, Gloucester, and Lucille Gold Dust.

The pole was drawn by Brown, Nettie next.

In the first heat they got off very evenly at the second attempt. The race was a hot one from the start between Brown, Nettie, and Blanche, who rounded the turn in a bunch. Brown made a break and ran a few lengths, but being brought back skillfully lost nothing by it. He reached the quarter in 37 seconds, more than a length in advance of Blanche, who led Nettie half a length. Blanche then forged ahead and took first place, Brown giving way to Nettie and Abdallah. On the back-stretch Blanche led Nettie four lengths at the half in 1:13½, Brown and Abdallah neck and neck a length behind. Then Nettie made a rush and closed rapidly on Blanche, while Brown put on steam and made for them both, leaving Abdallah in the lurch. At the third quarter Nettie had lapped Blanche, Brown two lengths back. The race home was a pretty one, but Nettie was too speedy for them, winning the heat in 2:26¾, a length over Blanche, whom Brown had given a hard tug for second, and was only beaten by a short neck. Young fourth by five lengths, Abdallah fifth, and Comee last.

In the second heat another admirable start was effected at the second attempt. Thomas L. Young made a burst on the turn, and took the pole, though Nettie and Brown were right at the turn. Nettie pulled out and tackled him, and at the quarter, in 36 seconds, showed her nose in front, Young and Brown neck and neck, and Blanche a good fourth. In the brush that ensued Brown got the best of it, and beat Nettie half a length at the half in 1:12. Brown then pulled out his lead to a length, but Nettie came for him savagely, and was on even terms at the third quarter. Meantime Blanche had given Young the go-by, and was a close third as they turned for home. Brown and Nettie came on very fast, and for a time it was impossible to tell how the struggle was [illegible] him on the home-stretch, but only succeeded in beating him a half-length in 2:22¾, Blanche a length in the rear of Brown, Young fourth, Abdallah fifth, and Comee last.

In the third heat Brown, Nettie, and Blanche rounded the turn abreast, but Blanche left her feet and fell back, while Brown got to the quarter a length better than Nettie in 36¼ seconds. Blanche recovered her lost ground and came abreast with Nettie, but the latter was too fast for her, and she had to drop back, Nettie making for Brown. She crept to his flank and then to his shoulders, and at the half in 1:12 had her nose level with his. Beyond here she left him rapidly, having opened out a gap of nearly two lengths at the third quarter. A pretty battle took place between Brown and Blanche for second place on the home stretch, and the mare shot ahead and came in a neck in advance at the wire, but as she had done considerable skipping throughout the heat was set back, and Brown was awarded second place and second money. Nettie won the heat and race by a length in 2:24¾, Brown second, Blanche third, Abdallah fourth, Young fifth, and Comee last.

SUMMARY.

Eighth Annual Meeting Buffalo Park Association, Buffalo, Aug. 5, 1873. Purse $10,000 for horses that never beat 2:27; $5,000 to first, $2,500 to second, $1,500 to third, $1,000 to fourth; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

J. Turner's b. m. Nettie	1	1	1
Alex. Lewis' b. g. J. G. Brown	3	2	2
D. Mace's bl. m. Blanche	2	3	3
T. J. Oliver's ch. g. Thomas L. Young	4	4	5
J. S. Park's Abdallah	5	5	4
J. J. Bowen's b. g. Comee	6	6	6
J. McKee's b. g. Brother Jonathan	dr.		
M. Roder's b. g. Castle Boy	dr.		
F. Van Ness' b. g. St. James	dr.		
P. Daly's bl. g. Arthur	dr.		
T. J. Sullivan's b. m. Belle	dr.		

Time—2:26; 2:22¾; 2:24¾.

In the pool selling to-night for to-morrow's race, Judge Fullerton is the favorite in the first race, and Clementine in the second.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The second Saratoga meeting was opened to-day by a race for the Kentucky Stakes for 2-year-olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit, and $1,000 added, which was won by Battle-Axe. Time, 1:45½. This was followed by the summer handicap, all ages, two miles, which was won by Strachino. Time, 3:36¾.

The steeple chase was won by Dufey, with Blind Tom second. Time, 5:48¾. Distance, about three miles.

WRESTLING.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 5.—The referee's decision in the wrestling match is, that Ted Law and Mike Kerney must wrestle again on Wednesday afternoon. Meet at noon of that day and select a place.

AQUATIC.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 5.—Joseph C. Cloud, who is fulfilling an engagement to row from Philadelphia to New Orleans, arrived this morning. He is in a robust condition, and resumes his journey on the Ohio River to-morrow morning.

THE PRIZE-RING.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 5.—Another deposit of $500 in the Allen and McCoole prize fight, which is to come off Sept. 23, was made to-night at the saloon of Mike McCoole; $1,500 is now up. The last deposit will be made just prior to the meeting.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CABINET MEETING.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Cabinet meeting, which was held to-day, was entirely of an informal character, as only routine business was considered. The case of the Virginius was not discussed, although it may properly be said to have come before the Government, inasmuch as al the correspondence has been received at the State Department. The suggestion that the diplomatic offices of the Government be used to obtain lenient treatment of the Manitoba kidnappers was somewhat debated, and the assurances of the Acting Secretary of State to Senator Ramsey were approved. The Government officials generally regard the affair much in the light of a Fenian raid, and are not inclined to make an important diplomatic matter of it. All the members of the Cabinet were present, except the Secretary of the Treasury and Navy. The former was represented by Assistant Secretary Sawyer, while the latter was not represented. The Cabinet to-night have been invited to dine by Gov. Cooke. It is supposed that the desired object of this dinner is to call the attention of the Administration to the financial condition of the District in connection with the recently published statements of excessive indebtedness and mismanagement. The President returns to Long Branch to-morrow night.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

The forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Education will contain the following significant passage upon American illiteracy: "Who can speak boastingly of American intelligence with a knowledge of the fact that over 17 per cent of the adult males of the country, who are essentially all voters, are illiterate, and that nearly one-fourth of the adult females, over 23 per cent, are in the same condition. But the amount of intelligence in the country is tested by the capacity to read and write, and is not limited to the adults. The census does not give those under 10 who cannot write or cannot read, but we may make an estimate on the basis that the same percentage holds good as in the case of those over 10 years, and we find that out of the 38,558,371 of the population of the United States of all ages, 12,135,799, or 3.47 per cent of the total population must be excluded from any estimate which would ascertain the number who are able through reading and writing to exchange information with others for the guidance of their conduct."

THE "BACK-PAY" STEAL.

Gen. Spinner states that he is awaiting anxiously to hear from scores of Congressmen who have caused it to be announced in the local papers in their respective districts that they have covered their "back-pay" into the Treasury, when, in fact, the records of his office fail to show anything of the kind. All amounts received are properly credited.

POSTAL ROBBERY.

The postal clerk charged with robbing the mail between here and New York, to-day confessed his guilt. The robberies have been going on for some weeks. He is a young man, of high family connections, his father having formerly been an Assistant Postmaster-General.

GEN. B. F. SWEET,

of Chicago, Deputy-Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will act as Commissioner of Internal Revenue for four weeks, during the absence of Commissioner Douglass.

DENIAL.

L. S. Beecher, the lumber-dealer, of Boston, whose name has been connected with the recently-published statements in which the name of a Senator was implicated in some Wisconsin Indian frauds, has arrived here, and states that he knows nothing of the affair.

PACIFIC RAILROAD INTEREST BONDS.

A question of considerable importance to the Pacific Railroad was to-day decided by the Acting Second Comptroller. The last Congress enacted a law providing that the Treasury should receive one-half the compensation due the road for services until the annual interest on the bonds was paid, and authorized the road to go to the Court of Claims with the question. The War Department have annually paid the road some $800,000 for transportation. The Quartermaster-General has desired to have the question settled whether this reserved one-half might not be considered as an additional appropriation in view of the improbability of the termination of the pending litigation during the year. The question has been formally propounded to the Second Comptroller by the Navy Department. The Comptroller decides that these reserve one-half earnings must be held by the Secretary of the Treasury as Assignee in trust until the suit authorized by Congress to be brought in the Court of Claims by the road shall have been determined, or the claimants have become barred by the statutory lapse of six years. Under this decision these reserved earnings must therefore lie idle in the Treasury, possibly for six years. The ultimate solution of the disposition of these reserved earnings comprehends the construction of the original granting act of July 7, 1862. The road insists that insomuch as annual interest is specifically mentioned, simple interest can alone be collected upon the maturity of the bonds at the expiration of thirty years. Legally the question turns upon the question whether compound interest can be collected when it is not specifically mentioned.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

TITLE TO MINERAL LANDS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Commissioner of the General Land office has decided that parties desiring to acquire title to lands containing valuable deposits of iron-ore must comply with the provisions of the Mining act, approved May 15, 1872, except in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, which, by act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, are expressly relieved from its operations.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The following Postmasters were appointed to-day: Henry M. Geiger, Marysville, Mo.; Her[illegible] Cheyenne City, Wyoming; Frank A. Douglass, Boughton, Mich.; Thomas D. Abbott, Laramie City, W. T.

NEW FIFTY-CENT NOTES.

The first installment of the new fifty-cent notes have been delivered to Treasurer Spinner, and were issued to-day.

SOCIAL COURTESIES.

The President will be the guest of Gov. Cooke during his stay here. The Governor entertains the President and members of the Cabinet now in town at dinner this evening.

CANADA.

Printers' Strike at Ottawa—Rumored Death by Drowning of John A. Macdonald—The Credit Mobilier Scandal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Aug. 5.—The printers of this city, excepting those on the *Times* paper, are on a strike. It arises from the repudiation of the Printers' Union by the master printers. The papers are diminished in size to overcome the difficulty. Forty English printers have just arrived in the city, and some non-Union men are arriving in small numbers from other points in the Province.

Langevin's situation as the leader of the French party is becoming most critical, and evidence is at hand of his inability to command the whole of Sir George Cartier's following.

MONTREAL, Aug. 5.—A rumor was current in the city all day yesterday that Sir John A. Macdonald was drowned at Riviere DuLoup. One report says accidentally, and another intentionally. It lacks confirmation. He is reported to have made such an attempt a few days ago, while under the influence of liquor, in which he has of late been over-indulging.

Much excitement was occasioned by the elections of the Harbor Trust Commission. The city chose the Mayor; the Board of Trade chose Hugh McLennan and the Hon. John Young; the Corn Exchange William Ogilvie; and the shipping interest A. Allan.

Resolutions, to be submitted at a mass meeting to-night, embody points insisted on by the Opposition.

The *Herald* has published a couple of letters from the budget of Pacific Railway correspondence and other documents, signed by James Beatty, Jr., of Toronto. They serve to show the ramifications of the Company. They are not as important as some yet to be published in a few days. The *Herald* editorially says: "Let us once more express our desire to learn something of the opinions of our moral contemporaries upon Beatty, Jr.'s veracity; but if they see cause to pronounce any one a liar in connection with it, let them recollect that liar is not McMullen."

TORONTO, Aug. 5.—George W. McMullen has preferred charges of libel against the Toronto *Mail*, the leading Ministerial organ; damages, $50,000, and retained leading counsel.

NEW ORLEANS.

Extensive Land Frauds—Tracts Worth Several Millions Sold for a Few Thousands.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—A heavy land fraud came to light to-day through a communication, to the City Council, of William J. McCulloch, surveyor, involving titles to the amount of several millions. Under the act of March 2, 1849, surveys were made by order of the Surveyor-General, and certain Louisiana lands were declared swamp and overflowed, unfit for cultivation, embracing a large tract in the rear and part of the corporation of New Orleans. By said act such tracts were transferred to the State. The Legislature last winter passed a law, signed by Kellogg, reducing the price of said swamp lands to 25 cents per acre, under which 2,500 acres in the corporation limits of New Orleans have been sold to Dr. A. W. Smythe and George F. Brott, the former securing all but 100 acres. This land is in the rear of the city, and is very low and wet, but not subject to tidal overflow. As contemplated by the law, the tract includes the old Metairie race-course, now a cemetery, New Orleans Canal, shell road, Oakland Riding-Park to some extent, Jackson Railroad, draining machines, canals, etc. The property will amount to several millions of dollars, for which only $700 or $800 was paid.

The city will probably contest in the courts. Dr. Symthe is President of the Board of Park Commissioners.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Stock and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Stocks generally weaker. Speculation has been tame, and prices were barely maintained on limited business. Northwestern common was the principal feature early in the day, declining from 68⅛ to 67¼, and finally closing ¼ higher. Vanderbilt's stocks maintained their prices. Gold was dull and a limited business transacted.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour inactive. Shipping extras steady, but other brands heavy. Wheat quiet, with fair inquiry from shippers, and prices steady at yesterday's figures. Corn steady, with fair demand. Oats a shade firmer. Very good inquiry for ocean freights, and rates rule higher and stronger.

BRIGHAM'S ABUSED WIFE.

Proceedings in the Divorce Suit of Mrs. Young No. 17—Original Service Declared Illegal, and a New One Ordered—Plaintiff Makes an Attempt to Compromise.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 5.—The divorce case of Ann Eliza Young against Brigham Young came up to-day before Judge Emerson. Defendant's attorney, Hempstead, made a point that the papers were not properly served, inasmuch as the officer was appointed in chambers, and not in court. Judge Emerson held that the point was well taken, and plaintiff must make service again.

It is understood that Mrs. Young has attempted to compromise the suit for $15,000 without the knowledge or consent of her lawyers, Messrs Smith, Tuford, and Hagan, who propose carrying the matter out. A new service of papers will be at once made.

The Cholera.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 5.—No new cases of cholera are reported to-day.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—It is reported here that a few deaths from cholera have occurred at Aurora, Ind., and that six new cases of the disease have occurred there to-day. The weather here was very cool last night and to-day.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 5.—The *Journal's* special reports two deaths at Carmi from cholera, six new cases being reported.

[By Mail.]

Carmi, Ill. (Aug. 2) Dispatch to the Evansville Journal.

Since last night night four new cases and three deaths have occurred; others improving. Sol. Guess, engineer on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, died yesterday after eighteen hours sickness. There was a large attendance of railroad men at the funeral. Up to last report there had been thirteen deaths; not eight as reported by Mr. Joy. We had heavy rains here yesterday; weather fine; but there was none to-day. More families will, to-morrow, take advantage of the epidemic to go to the lakes. Everything is quiet, and all precautions are used to prevent another attack. There were two saloons open yesterday, but they were not allowed to sell any ale or beer. One death has occurred between here and Wabash. There was also one at Wabash.

LATER.—The child of Mr. Gardner, who died a few days ago, is also dead, and a child of Mr. Apple, living in north part of city.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 5.—Much satisfaction is felt among the people of the county in consequence of the resuming of work on the Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad, which is in progress after a controversy of nearly two years over the application of bonds voted originally to the Tebo & Neosho Road, and afterward transferred to the Kansas City & Memphis Road. The bonds were held by the financial agent appointed by a former County Court during the intervening time awaiting a decision of the Court as to their legal ownership. No decision was made until the reorganization of the County Court recently, when a decision was made in favor of the Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Road. The road will now be pushed forward, and, with the exception of a large cut upon which workmen are now engaged the road-bed is already completed to Harrisonville, Cass County, about forty miles from Kansas City. The road is of the utmost importance to this section, making direct transportation to Memphis and New Orleans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—The Board of Supervisors of Santa Barbara County has ordered an election on the proposition to grant the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, or a local company, $200,000 to extend the road to Soledad Pass.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., July 5.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Michigan City & Indianapolis Railroad, held at this city to-day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: David Macy, William Cutting, Hayward Cutting, Jesse S. Leon, Volney T. Mallott, Albert Southard, Henry H. Walker. The report of the officers of the road shows a very satisfactory condition, the business furnished at Michigan City for the road being largely in excess of the most sanguine expectations of the stockholders.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 5.—Messrs. Charles Killam, President of the Milwaukee & Northern Illinois Railroad, and others visited this city to-day with a view to the immediate commencement of the St. Louis air-line road from Milwaukee. A committee was appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to negotiate for the road from Milwaukee to Burlington, Wis., which is already graded.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 5.—To-day 20 miles of the Eastern extension of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, known as the Great Low Grade Road, was opened for business from Burns Station to Driftwood, on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. Trains will be running regularly from this time.

MILWAUKEE.

Liquor Seizure—A Railroad Engineer Sent to House of Correction—German Anti-Temperance Convention—Incendiary Arrested.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 5.—Yesterday, United States Revenue Collector Erskine seized the stock of the liquor house of R. Taylor, No. 259 Reed street, the proprietor having conducted business without a rectifier's license.

An engineer of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, named George Clark, was sent to the House of Correction for two months for improper liberties with the person of a 6-year old daughter of Mr. Praeger, of the Praeger House. Clark's counsel appealed to the Court to punish by fine, but the outrage was considered one deserving the full extent of the law. The engineer has a mother residing in Chicago.

To-morrow there will be a convention of the American Constitutional Union at the Academy of Music. A large number of delegates have arrived, and it is expected that over 1,000 will be present, representing every town in the State.

The brewers and maltsters of the State met to-day and elected representatives, and similar action was taken by several Catholic societies last evening. The Union is not a political organization, but a movement of Germans, irrespective of party, to cause a repeal of the temperance laws, and to prevent future legislation in the interests of the Prohibitionists. The Unionists are expected to vote against any candidate, Democratic, Republican, or Liberal, who is not pledged to use his best efforts to repeal the liquor law, and to oppose all temperance legislation.

Deputy Sheriff Alft arrested John N. Schendthel, of the Town of Milwaukee, on the charge of arson, preferred by John Kohlmetz. Complainant made oath that defendant had set fire to his haystacks, with a view to the destruction of his house and barns.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	30.32	68	60	S., gentle.	....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.30	74	51	S. E., fresh.	....	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30.24	74	55	E., fresh.	....	Clear.
3:53 p. m.	30.21	74	55	E., fresh.	....	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.18	70	80	S. E., fresh.	....	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	30.17	70	85	S. E., fresh.	....	Fair.

Maximum thermometer, 74.
Minimum thermometer, 59.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'nri'ge	29.69	71	S. W., light.	.47	Light rain.
Buffalo	30.21	62	S. E., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Cairo	30.17	72	N. E., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.19	72	E., gentle.	.....	Fair.
Chicago	30.17	70	S. E., fresh.	.....	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.22	74	N. E., light.	.....	Clear.
Cleveland	30.22	65	E., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Denver	30.18	71	N., fresh.	.....	Light rain.
Detroit	30.23	65	N., gentle.	.....	Fair.
Duluth	29.84	75	S. W., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Escanaba	30.06	65	W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	30.09	70	S. E., fresh.	.....	Clear.
LaCrosse	30.07	72	S., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Marquette	29.97	69	S. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.18	65	S. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Omaha	29.93	75	S., fresh.	.....	Fair.
St. Paul	29.88	73	S. E., brisk.	.....	Fair.
Toledo	30.25	66	Calm.	.....	Fair.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—For the Northwest and Upper Lakes, and thence to Southern Indiana and Missouri, falling barometer, warmer and cloudy weather, with severe local storms near the lakes. For the Lower Lakes, and thence to the Ohio Valley, generally clear and cool weather and northeasterly winds, followed to-morrow afternoon by cloudy weather, rain, and fresh southwesterly winds on the lakes. For the New England and Middle States higher temperature, generally clear weather and southeasterly winds. For Tennessee, the Gulf, and South Atlantic States northeasterly and southeasterly winds, lower temperature, and partly cloudy weather, with rains on or near the coast.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 p. m., Aug. 5, 1873:

	Above low water.		Changes. Rise.	Changes. Fall.
Cairo	16 ft.	3 in.	....	9 in.
Cincinnati	11 ft.	6 in.	....	2 in.
Davenport	3 ft.	8 in.	....	2 in.
Keokuk	3 ft.	4 in.	....	2 in.
Leavenworth	5 ft.	2 in.	....	2 in.
Louisville	5 ft.	5 in.	8 in.	....
Memphis	13 ft.	8 in.	....	7 in.
Nashville	3 ft.	4 in.	2 in.	....
*New Orleans	9 ft.	4 in.	....	4 in.
Omaha	8 ft.	6 in.	....	4 in.
Pittsburgh	6 ft.	9 in.	....	....
Shreveport	12 ft.	1 in.	....	1 in.
St. Louis	14 ft.		....	3 in.
St. Paul	5 ft.	2 in.	....	1 in.
Vicksburg	21 ft.		....	9 in.

*Below high water of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

ST. LOUIS.

A Test-Case Under the Social-Evil Ordinance.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—The Rev. W. G. Eliot, Chancellor of Washington University, of this city, who has taken a decided and active part in opposition to the Social-Evil law now in force here, made information to-day in the Court of Criminal Correction against Lizzie Saville and Kate Clark, two of the most noted of the demi-monde, for keeping bawdy-houses. Dr. Elliot's purpose is to test the constitutionality and legality of the Social-Evil law.

Dr. Elliott has also sworn out warrants for the arrest of the owners of the houses occupied by Saville and Clark.

The Crops.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 5.—Accounts from various parts of the State render it certain that the yield of wheat will be some larger than last year. Oats and barley will be less. Corn looks fine, but is behind last season, and early frosts would damage it immensely. All this week will be required to finish the harvesting.

There was a slight frost here last night in low places.

BEETOWN, Grant Co., Wis., Aug. 2, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Wheat in this section is nearly all harvested; the crop is generally good. Oats seem to be a light crop; the rust has destroyed some fields. Corn and potatoes are suffering from the extremely dry weather. L.

Yale College.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., Aug. 5.—The subscription of $160,000 for the erection of the second Theological Hall for the Divinity School of Yale College, toward which a friend of the Seminary has recently subscribed $80,000 on condition that the remainder was raised by the 1st of August, has been complied by the Professors becoming responsible for the sum still wanting, amounting to about $6,000.

National Educational Association.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The National Association met this morning in this city. About one thousand delegate members were present, nearly every State in the Union being represented. The Association was welcomed to the city by the Mayor in a brief speech, and Geo. M. Diven, President of the Board of Education, responded. The question then to be discussed was introduced by Edwin Shippen, of Philadelphia: "Ought Chinese and Japanese indemnities to be refunded unconditionally, or be devoted to specific educational purposes?" He was followed by Dr. McCosh, of New Jersey, who made a strong speech, the point of which was that the Government should be careful lest the fund fall into the hands of the reactionary party. After discussion the subject was laid upon the table to come up under resolution.

This afternoon four departments of the Association are meeting. President Elliot, of Harvard College, is with the Department of Higher Instruction, speaking upon "National University."

Dr. James McCosh spoke very ably, this evening, at the Opera-House, before the Association, on upper schools.

President Reid, of Missouri, pronounced an eulogy on the late Dr. McDuffey, of Virginia.

The city is filling up rapidly with strangers, and the promise is that the meeting of the Association to-morrow will be one of great interest.

NEW YORK.

Bill of Exceptions in the Walworth Case—Terrific Explosion—The Attempted Voucher Robbery—Sentence of a Murderer Commuted.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Commissioner Van Nort thinks that the person who forced open the safe in his department was familiar with the office, but in search of something else than it contained. Among its contents were the vouchers of the bills paid by the department, but as these are made in triplicate, no harm would have been done the city had all that were found been taken. The only papers in the safe of importance to Commissioner Van Nort were the records of Robert Jardin with the Department of Public Works.

Later.—It is now stated that the burglary in the Department of Public Works was no burglary after all, but that one of the clerks forgot to shut the safe door, and his companions concluded a robbery had been attempted.

It is understood that the Court of Oyer and Terminer convened to-day expressly to receive a bill of exceptions to be presented by Walworth's counsel. The bill will comprise every exception taken by counsel during the trial, and a new trial is confidently looked for. Counsel not being ready with their bill, no action was taken in the matter.

Henry Dohr, a baker of South Brooklyn, yesterday discovered a boy named Dougherty attempting to steal a loaf of bread from his wagon, and beat and kicked him in so brutal a manner that the boy will die. Dohr was arrested.

Members of the Grand Army of the Republic in Hoboken compelled a saloon-keeper to take down the German flag, which was flying over an American flag, and reverse their positions.

Gov. Dix has commuted the sentence of David Murphy, convicted of the murder of David Barry, sentenced to be hanged on Friday next, to imprisonment for life.

Collector Arthur announces that all merchandise in the public store in Greenwich street, which was so much damaged as to make identification impossible, will be sold at public auction. The goods are being removed for that purpose.

This morning a Brooklyn police officer, on duty at the Atlantic docks, overheard remarks of Charles Coburn, a fireman on board the tug-boat Charles Allen, about the case of an unknown man found dead in Spring street, and, concluding that he knew something about the case, arrested him. On being brought to New York, Coburn told Capt. Williams that he was in the saloon of Schwartz at the time Meyer, the barkeeper, and the unknown had a fight, and he separated them. Nellie Welsh, who was in the saloon, stated that she saw Meyer knock the man down first, and then Coburn put something like a pair of brass knuckles on his fist, and gave deceased a blow on the head.

The Brooklyn Trust Company stockholders met to-night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Seymour L. Husted was chosen Chairman. Judge McCue read a statement of the affairs of the Company, and said the capital of the Company was impaired 50 per cent. All were in favor of making this good and proceeding with business. A resolution was passed to pay 50 per cent when called upon by the Directors, and open the bank for business on Saturday morning.

STABBING AFFRAY.

A Jealous Husband Seeks to Satisfy His Feelings by Stabbing His Rival—A Desperate Encounter the Result, in which the Destroyer of His Happiness is Seriously Wounded.

John Hoffert, under the influence of jealousy, yesterday afternoon, stabbed William Cottrell, so seriously, that his victim, at a late hour last night, was little more than a dead man. The encounter took place at No. 107 String street, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The difficulty originated in a family disagreement, the details of which are somewhat disgusting.

A month ago, Hoffert, because of the devotion his wife showed for Cottrell, and the cares which an increasing family burdened him with, deserted his wife, and, for a time, dwelt principally in saloons and free-lunch houses. At times, like Enoch Arden, he would return to the hearthstone he had left. Unlike that noble creature of the imagination, he did not content himself with peering in the windows, but boldly, and, it is said, rather boisterously, crossed the threshold. He was prompted to this act chiefly by his love for his four children, for whom he seems to have retained a strong affection. It does not appear, however, that it was very fully reciprocated, which is, perhaps, the best proof that Hoffert did not conduct himself as he should have done. His wife, however, seems to be little better. She is said to be an abandoned character, for, since her husband deserted her, she has been living in open adultery with Cottrell. Her children, however have adopted him, as their father, as children will any man who puts bread and butter and sugar-plums into their mouths. A confectionery near-by the residence of this interesting family is said to have thrived wonderfully since Cottrell became the head of the household.

But Hoffert would not stand it. It did not satisfy him, that he had left his wife. He expected to be sent for. He thought his absence would make her long for his presence. It did not. She rejoiced that he had gone, for now her heart could pulsate with that of Cottrell's, and nothing make them flutter with fear of discovery. Hoffert resolved to destroy their happiness. He did not shrink from committing murder to do it, so great was his hatred for Cottrell. Yesterday afternoon he resolved to bring the matter to a head. So, after swallowing several strong drinks, and having previously armed himself with a dirk-knife, he repaired to his wife's residence, No. 107 String street. As he had anticipated, he met Cottrell there. After a dozen or so hot words had passed between them the encounter was begun by Hoffert making a thrust at his enemy with the knife. A desperate struggle ensued. Cottrell was unarmed, but defended himself well. Hoffert used his knife as if murder was his intention, and finally buried it to the hilt in his antagonist's left breast, causing him to sink, apparently lifeless, on the floor. Mrs. Hoffert and her children fled in consternation and terror from the house to their neighbors, some of whom came in, and placed the wounded man on a bed, while others ran to the Twelfth Street Station for police. When they arrived, Hoffert had fled, and at a late hour last night was still at large.

Dr. J. H. Chandler attended Cottrell. Four cuts were found upon his person, two on the left arm, one in the left breast, and one over the right eye. The wounds were pronounced so serious that Cottrell's life is endangered by them. He was removed to the County Hospital. At a late hour last night he was spitting blood freely, showing that his lung had been penetrated. His wife is very much such a person as Mrs. Hoffert, having been an inmate of the House of Correction for some time. Sergt. O'Donnell detailed officers to search for Hoffert, but at last accounts he had not been arrested.

Scalded to Death.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—A flue in one of the boilers in the Pacific Flouring Mills of Keplor Bros. collapsed to-day, and David Collins, who was working about seventy-five feet from the boiler, was literally boiled by the escaping steam. He died almost instantly.

A Baltimore Man Missing.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 5.—Albertus D. Berry, a printer, and Treasurer of the *Gazette* Office Mutual Society, is missing since Friday last, when he went to take a bath, taking with him the funds of the Society, $300. Berry belonged to Detroit.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Michael Holley, one of the victims of the explosion at the North Chicago Rolling Mills, died yesterday afternoon. His sufferings were intense. He was unmarried. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

Charles Berton, a blacksmith and owner of several fine houses in Aurora, was yesterday morning assaulted with knuckles by a Frenchman, and bruised so severe that he is not expected to live.

At Sabula, Ia., on Saturday, a harvester, who had come up the river on a boat, got into trouble and was sent to jail. Sunday morning, when the jailer went into his cell, he found the man dead. On investigation it was found that he had taken a strap and hung himself to the bars of his cell. His name is unknown, and nothing was found on his person to indicate where he was from.

THE INDIANS.

Satanta and Big Tree to be Taken to Fort Sill.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—A Washington special says: The council at Fort Sill upon the question of the release of Satanta and Big Tree has been postponed till October, owing to the absence of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs among the tribes of the Northwest. In the meantime Satanta and Big Tree will be taken to Fort Sill, there to await the result of the council, to satisfy the Kiowas that their distinguished chiefs are living, of which they now insinuate grave doubts.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Money continues easy at 4 per cent.

Sterling dull at 108⅜@108⅝ for sixty days, and 109⅜@109⅝ for sight. Customs receipts to-day, $632,000.

Gold quiet, but a trifle firmer, at 115⅛@115¼, with nearly all the business at 115⅛. Loans were 1½@2 per cent to flat for carrying. Clearings, $23,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $143,000.

Governments closed firm, with a good demand.

State bonds dull.

Stocks opened firm, but later prices declined ⅛@½ per cent in the general list, and ⅝@1⅛ in St. Paul and Northwestern common shares. At the final close a firmer feeling prevailed. Speculation, generally speaking, was dull, but a fair degree of activity was noted in Western Union, Lake Shore, Northwestern, St. Paul, Pacific Mail, and Union Pacific.

Total exports produce from this port during the week ending to-day, $6,096,224. Total exports since Jan. 1 to date, $67,992,120.

Sterling exchanged, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119⅜	Coupons, '67	118⅜
Coupons, '62	117⅛	Coupons, '68	118⅜
Coupons, '64	117⅜	10-40s	114⅜
Coupons, '65	118⅜	Currency 6s	115
Coupons, '65 (new)	117⅜	New 5s	114⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93⅜	Virginias, old	43⅜
Tennessees, old	81⅛	North Carolinas, old	27
Tennessees, new	80⅜	North Carolinas, new	15½
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100⅜	St Paul pfd	72⅜
Western Union	92⅜	Wabash	72⅜
Quicksilver	38	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	92	Fort Wayne	93½
Wells Fargo	73	Terre Haute	70
American Express	63⅝	Terre Haute pfd	75
United States Ex	67	Chicago & Alton	109
Pacific Mail	30	Chicago & Alton pfd	111
New York Central	105⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	39⅜
Erie	59⅝	C., C. & C.	34⅜
Erie pfd	72⅜	C., B. & Q.	105⅜
Harlem	132⅜	Lake Shore	94⅜
Harlem pfd	133	Indiana Central	31½
Michigan Central	94	Illinois Central	108
Pittsburgh	89	Union Pacific stocks	21⅜
Northwestern	67⅜	Union Pacific bonds	82⅜
Northwestern pfd	83	Central Pacific b'nds	100⅜
Rock Island	110⅜	Del. Lack. & Western	101⅜
N. J. Central	103	B. H., & Erie	2½
St. Paul	52⅝		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5—1 p. m.—Market unchanged. Flour, 27s@28s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d@12s 3d; spring, 10s 10d@11s 8d; white, 11s 6d@11s 9d; club, 11s 11d@12s 3d. Corn, 28s 3d.

Pork, 65s. Lard, 38s.

Receipts during the last three days: 15,000 bu wheat, 10,000 being American; 3,000 qrs corn, 2,000 bu being American.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs steady. Wheat—White, 11s 6d@11s 10d; club, 12s@12s 3d. Corn, 28s 3d@28s 6d.

Lard, 37s 9d.

The weather is fair and favorable for crops.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England in the balance to-day, £3,600. The rate discount for three months' bills in open market is 7-16 below the bank rate.

Consols for money, 92¾@92⅞; account, 92⅞; United States coupons '65, 94⅜; '67s, 94⅞; 10-40s, 91½; new 5s, 90¾; Erie, 48.

Linseed oil, 33s 10d; turpentine, 31s.

Weather fair and favorable to crops.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 5.—United States coupons '62, 97⅛.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Rents, 57f 5c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales, 1,200 bales; uplands at 8 ½d; Orleans, 9½d.

Flour, 27@28s. Winter wheat, 11s 10d@12s 3d; spring wheat, 10s 10d@11s 8d; California, 11s 6d@11s 10d; do club, 12s@12s 3d. Corn, 28s 3d@28s 6d. Oats, 3s 4d.

Pork, 65s. Beef, 82s 6d. Bacon, 37s 6d. Lard, 37s 9d. Tallow, 40s 9d.

Total receipts of corn for the past three days, 3,000 qrs, of which 2,000 are American.

Breadstuff and provision market quiet and steady. Total receipts of wheat for the past three days 15,000 qrs, of which 10,000 are American.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 5.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,842. Total for the week, 6,086. The market opened strong at last week's prices, but soon became slow and dragged. Stock generally of an inferior grade. The attendance of buyers is fair. About 1,000 disposed of. Sales: 281 Illinois steers, 1,227@1,383 lbs, $5.00@6.25; 14 Illinois cows, 1,122 lbs, $4.70; 104 Texas steers, 1,142 lbs, $5.15; 56 Missouri steers, 889@1,200 lbs, $4.75@5.62½; 117 Kentucky steers, 1,115@1,433 lbs, $5.50@6.35; 163 Iowa steers, 1,187@1,228 lbs, $5.60@5.70; 55 Indiana steers, 829@1,106 lbs, $4.12½@5.50; 14 Ohio steers, 1,282 lbs, $6.00; 15 Ohio stockers, 943 lbs, $4.75; 43 Michigan mixed, 873@976 lbs, $4.12½@4.85; 14 Michigan oxen, 1,403 lbs, $5.70; 19 Illinois heifers, 973 lbs, $5.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 2,000. Total for the week, 5,800. Market not fairly opened.

HOGS—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 800. Total for the week, 12,800. Market flat, at $4.70@5.00; buyers hanging off. Sales yesterday: 1,500 Illinois hogs, 190@200 lbs, $4.80@5.00.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Commission agents' trade continues fairly active, and both cottons and woolens freely are distributed to Western and Southern jobbers. The market for cotton goods is steady, with a good demand for standard sheetings, fine bleached shirtings, and cotton flannels. Prints are now quite active in first hands. Worsted dress fabrics in fair demand. Wool flannels very brisk, with a variety of low-priced scarlets. Fine fancy cassimeres, black beavers, and Moscows are quick.

Watertown Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Aug. 5.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1,319; market active; prices fell off a fraction from last week. Sales choice 10 extra, $9.00@9.50; first quality, $8.00@8.50; second, $6.00@7.50; third quality, $5.00@5.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,876; market opened quiet, but improved later in the day on good flocks; full prices were obtained for best selected lots, but ordinary grades were a shade weaker. Sales of wool sheep at $3.00@3.50 each; extra, $4.00@6.00; spring lambs, 7@8c per lb.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—COTTON—More active; middling upland, 20¼c; futures closed steady and quiet. Sales: 16,300 bales. August, 19 1-16c; September, 18⅜c; October, 17 11-16@17¾c; November, 17¼@17 9-16c; December, 17 7-16@17½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged; receipts, 11,000 brls. Wheat heavy and lower with moderate demand; scarcity of freight room checks exports; receipts, 180,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.04@1.20; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.38@1.40; Northwestern spring, $1.38@1.40; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.35@1.36. Rye quiet; Western, 83c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn fairly active; receipts, 126,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 50@55c; sail do, 55½@58c; yellow Western, 57@58c; white, 75@78c. Oats active and higher; receipts, 9,000 bu; new mixed Western, 42@43½c; white, 48@52½c; black, 41@43c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8@8⅛c. Molasses steady. Rice firm.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 8c; refined, 17c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 43c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $18.00. Beef steady and unchanged. Cut meats quiet. Hams, 12@13½c. Bacon—shoulders, 8⅛@8¾c; middles easier; clear, 8¾c; short clear, 10c. Lard weak; old Western steam, 8 7-16c; new, 8¼c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm at 98c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; white Canada, $1.88; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.47. Corn steady; high mixed Western, 52c. Oats quiet; 45@48c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull; Western red, $1.43@1.50. Corn dull, Western mixed, 57c. Oats active; Western mixed, 38@39c; white, 41@42c. Rye scarce and firm; 68@70c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged. Lard dull at 8½c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady, at 96½@97c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull. Rye unchanged. Wheat very dull; new Western red and Delaware, $1.40@1.58; white, $1.63@1.80. Corn unchanged. Oats steady; white, 49@51c; mixed, 41@44c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12@12½c; refined, 18@18½c.

WHISKY—97c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat dull, and the market nearly bare; sales 2,000 bu No. 3 Milwaukee club at $1.21. Corn quiet; sales, 17,000 bu No. 2 prime in lots at 45½c. Oats dull at 37c in retail lots.

FREIGHTS—Steady.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn in good demand and scarce; yellow, 63c; white, 78@80c.

GROCERIES—Sugars in good demand; fully fair, 9¾c; prime, 10¼c. Others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 26¼; sight, 28 premium. Gold, 115¼.

COTTON—Quiet and unchanged. Sales 800 bales.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; demand light; extra spring, $5.50@6.50. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 spring, $1.29; No. 2, $1.21¼. Oats held firm, but demand light; No. 2, 27c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 37c. Rye firm; No. 2, 60c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 fall, 83c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 5½c; Oswego, 10½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—HEMP—Quiet, unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, weak, and unchanged. Wheat firm, but not active; sample lots sold, No. 3 red fall, $1.20@1.25; No. 2, $1.35@1.40. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed, 37½@38c cash; 38¼c seller August; 39c September. Oats dull and weak; No. 2, 28½@29c cash; 27½c seller August. Barley—No. 3 spring at North Missouri Department, 84c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $15.75. Dry salt meats firm and higher; loose shoulders held at 8c; 9⅛c refused for clear rib up country; stocks withdrawn from market. Bacon firm; shoulders, 9c; clear rib, 10¼@10½c; clear, 10¾@10⅞c; clear, seller September, 11c. Lard quiet and firm; country and butchers', 7¼c; refined, 8¼c.

WHISKY—Steady at 92c.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged; fair to choice native steers, $4.00@5.60; fat Texas and Indian, $2.15@4.25; through Texas, $2.50@3.50.

HOGS—Firm at $4.25@4.50.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and steady; good demand. Wheat, market firmer and 2c better; No. 1 red, $1.40; No. 2, $1.30. Corn unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

DEATHS.

COLBY—On Aug. 5, 1873, of cholera infantum, John William, son of George J. and Mary A. Colby, aged 13 months and 14 days.

Funeral from his late residence, 193 McGregor-st., at 12 m., Aug. 7, by carriages to Rosehill.

BRAINARD—Willie, son of C. W. and Mary F. Brainard.

Funeral at 9 o'clock, from No. 18 Gurley-st.

ELMORE—Of heart disease, at the residence of her son, Jerome H. Elmore, Esq., Silver Glen, Ill., on Thursday, July 31, Mrs. Mary A. Elmore, aged 69 years.

Eastern papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

73 SOUTH LINCOLN-ST., Between Madison and Monroe-sts.

Genteel Household Furniture

AT AUCTION,

On Thursday Morning, Aug. 7, at 10 o'clock,

Consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c. Also, a Horse, Harness, and Wagon.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auct'rs.

159 MILWAUKEE-AV.

Bankrupt Stock

AT AUCTION,

On Friday Morning, Aug. 8, at 9 o'clock,

Consisting of 23 Ætna Sewing Machines, Brussels Carpets, and Matting, one Counter, two Tables, Curtains, Gas Fixtures, &c., &c. By order of Geo. W. Campbell, Assignee.

ELISON & FOSTER, Acut'rs.

HO! FOR WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

THE MOST Attractive Auction Sale OF THE SEASON.

62 ELEGANT RESIDENCE LOTS,

At Washington Heights,

On Friday Afternoon, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock,

ON THE GROUND.

FORTY-ONE LOTS, 25 feet front by 160 feet deep, situated on Charles and Maple-sts. in Hough & Reed's Addition to the village of Washington Heights, in the immediate vicinity of the Depot. The streets are 80 feet wide, graded and graveled, with sewers all in. Also, TWENTY-ONE large and elegant Lots, 50 feet front by 200 feet deep, splendid Grove Property, all handsomely fenced, fronting on Centre-av. and Howard-st., in Hilliard & Dobbins' Addition.

This is by far the choicest and most elegant property that has been offered at Public Sale in this delightful and rapidly-improving suburban town. It is unnecessary to speak of the many advantages and attractions possessed by this wonderful suburb, as they are sufficiently well known to the citizens of Chicago.

A FREE TRAIN will leave the Rock Island Depot, on Van Buren-st., at 1:45 p. m., on Friday, Aug. 8, stopping at Twenty-second, Thirty-first, Thirty-ninth, and Forty-second-sts. and Rock Island Car Shops, returning after the sale.

OUR MAMMOTH TENT will be erected on the ground for the accommodation of all.

TITLE TO PROPERTY PERFECT.

Printed Abstracts of Title furnished.

TERMS OF SALE—1-4 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, with 6 per cent interest. A deposit of 10 per cent required at time of sale. For plats and information apply to

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY,

Cottage Grove & Egan-avs.,

AT AUCTION,

Monday Afternoon, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock,

On the Premises.

Being Sub-Lots No. 1 and 2, of Lot 43, Ellis East Addition; Lot No. 1, 50x170 feet, with house and barn; Lot No. 2, 50x128 feet to alley. These lots are situated on Cottage Grove-av., 133 feet north of Egan-av., fronting east, and are very valuable for business or speculative purposes.

TERMS OF SALE—$500 deposit at time of sale, $1,500 on delivery of deed, $2,000 Oct. 1, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. Title perfect. An abstract of title will be furnished for each lot. Sale absolute.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

OUR REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF Boots & Shoes

For Wednesday, Aug. 6, at 9 1-2 a. m.

Will be held and a good line of seasonable goods offered.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

245 West Lake-st.

On THURSDAY, Aug. 7, at 10 o'clock.

THE ENTIRE Contents of a Dwelling,

Consisting of Parlor Sets, Marble-top Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, Mirrors, Chairs, Oil Paintings, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, Plated-ware, Cook Stoves, etc.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY BRUSH, SON & CO., 61 South Canal-st.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6, AT 9:30 A. M.,

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

And General Merchandise at auction.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, West Side Auction House, 63 South Canal-st.

At Auction, this morning, 9:30 a. m., at our salesrooms, elegant new Furniture, consisting of Marble-top Chamber Sets, Silk Terry Rep, and Black Horse-Hair Parlor Sets; Extension Tables, Chairs, Rockers, Bureaus, fine line of Carpets, Open and Top Buggies, Harness, &c.; also, 50 doz. Hat Racks and Wall Pockets, in lots to suit the trade, and 20 fine Office Desks, Chairs, and Show Cases, Refrigerators, &c.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

SPECIAL SALE OF Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, and Hardware,

Wednesday morning, Aug. 6, at 9½ o'clock.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 21 and 23 South Canal-st.

AUCTION.

150 WEST MONROE-ST.

Entire contents of private residence will be sold at auction

Thursday, Aug. 7, at 10 o'clock.